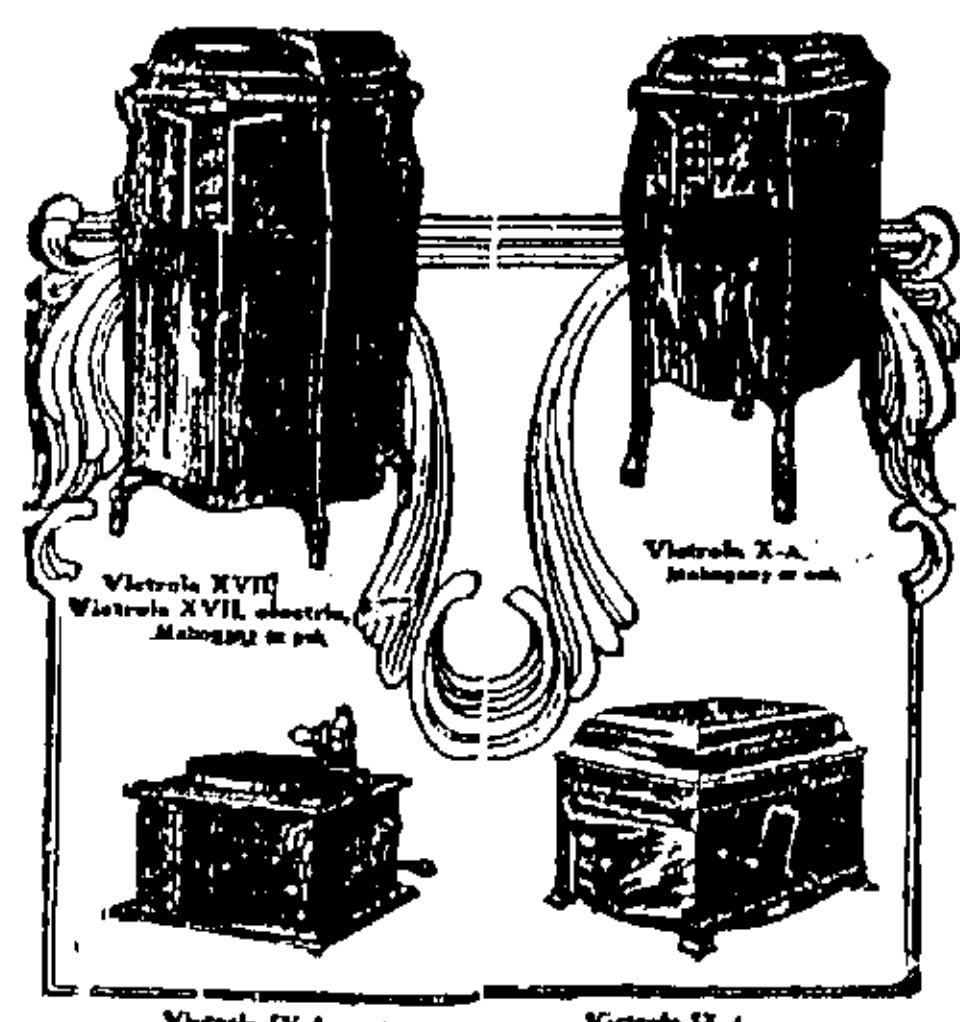


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[2833]

CORONET THEATRE.

DECEMBER 30th and 31st, 1918,

9.15 p.m. Performance.

THE WALLS OF JERICO

in 5 parts.

MAX LINDER

IN

MAX WANTS A DIVORCE.

BRITISH GAZETTE—NO. 482.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY), Dec. 30th, at 4.30 p.m.

JACK AND THE BEANSTALK.

[2830]

IN MEMORY OF THE FALLEN.

YESTERDAY'S COMMEMORATION
SERVICES.

Yesterday was set apart by the Anglican Churches for holding commemoration services for those who have fallen in the war.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, was crowded to its utmost capacity in the morning, soldiers being conspicuous in the congregation. Officers present included H. E. the Officer Administering the Government, Major General Ventris, and Commodore Ginner. The Rt. Rev. Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Lander) conducted the service, assisted by the Revs. H. C. Copple, Mr. A. D. Stewart, A. Brown, and J. W. Harrington. The hymns, psalms, and lessons were specially selected. An Ode "O, Valiant Hearts" was sung by the choir, Mr. J. W. White presiding at the organ.

During the service, His Excellency read out the following list of names of the Hongkong men who have fallen in the war:

A. C. E. Elborough, K. Forde, A. R. S. Miller (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank), J. Green, C. E. Cunningham, R. Munro, J. H. Bone (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.), A. E. Deane, L. J. Cull, A. N. Joseland, E. Richardson, F. H. Robinson (Messrs. Butterfield & Swire), J. Brewer, H. Adair (Dockyard Police), R. A. Stokes (Messrs. Deane, Looker, Deane & Harston), A. D. Shewan (Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.), H. G. Dakeford, P. B. Gardner, F. E. Drury, H. Wilson, J. Deblunty, E. C. Sillass, R. Edwards, R. Alchurch, E. G. Panning (Hongkong Police), L. G. Collins, A. Hirst, E. Crundell (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.), L. N. Carmichael, A. L. Macdonald, C. N. G. Walker, H. E. Victor (Hawking Daily Press), W. J. May (Messrs. W. J. May & Co.), A. D. Bailey (Messrs. Taylor, Son & Co.), B. Chapman (Messrs. Thomas, Cook & Son), J. Francis (Messrs. Fraser & Neave), W. G. Coe, E. F. G. Orchard (Messrs. Leck, Grant & Co.), F. M. Scarce, W. H. Church, A. H. Best, C. E. W. B. R. Ward, H. I. Jones (Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.), C. M. Carleton, N. Mitchell, R. G. Lennart, W. H. Stapleton, S. Yarr (Public Works Department), P. S. Dixon (Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist).

After the Benediction, the "Dead March" from *Soul* was played and six bugles sounded the "Last Post." The collection was in aid of the fund for erecting a memorial to the departed and amounted to \$397.71.

The Bishop preached an impressive sermon from the text: "God is not a God of the dead but of the living, for all live unto Him" (1st Cor. 15, v. 22). He said:

Throughout the length and breadth of the British Empire on this day solemn Memorial services are being held in commemoration of those who have fallen in the war. I would fain hope that in other Churches there are less empty pews than I see before me to-day. This is a solemn occasion and an opportunity for us to show our reverence and grateful respect for the hundreds of thousands of men who have died on our behalf. Words entirely fail me in speaking of the magnitude of the tragedy. Our imagination is as across these miles of graves in Belgium and France, in Italy and Russia, Serbia, Rumania, at Gallipoli, in Palestine, in Mesopotamia, in East Africa and other places, and the graves of those who died in Austria and Germany. And we think of the thousands in our Royal Navy and Merchant Service who found a watery grave, as well as non-combatants, alas, done to death by a brutal force; we think of those who have been taken to England to breathe out their last there. These men were some of them cut off in the very prime of life. We have no conception of the appalling losses. These were the men who were the potential fathers of our race. We know not how many amongst them would have proved geniuses, poets, prophets, statesmen, scientists, and reformers, taken off in the midst of their lives.

I take it there is hardly a person here this morning but has lost someone near and dear. We think to-day of the sorrowing hearts, desolate widows and sweethearts, the fatherless children and broken-hearted parents. But these lives were not wasted. Theirs were sacrificial lives. "A sacrifice acceptable unto God." I do not say that they were saints of God, as we technically describe saints; neither do I claim that they were godly men or avowed Christians, though the witness of Chaplains tells us of a good deal of real religion amongst the men, many a one who learnt to pray and loved to repeat such a hymn as "Jesu, lover of my soul." No, they do not claim to be saints but every man who offered himself to redeem the oppressed, who offered himself to rescue women and children from cruel wrong, such men had much of the spirit of Christ who came to redeem, and if any man have the spirit of God, he is of God. "As many as are led of the spirit of God they are all of them the Sons of God." Like their Master, they laid down their lives for their friends, for "greater love hath no man than this that he lay down his life for his friend."

I say words entirely fail me in speaking of their heroism, martyrdom, and sacrifice. We can only stand to-day in solemn and reverent awe in the sight of God. It is not in vain that I say just a few words on the life after death. There is in all men a certain instinct of mortality. In practically every religion in the world you find a word for the soul as well as for the body. But it seems that the last generation of European people had rather lost the sense of the spiritual. I believe that,

as we become enriched by the treasures of this world, the joys of Heaven fall upon rather deaf ears, and the nation that most completely repudiated the Christian faith was the very nation which led us into this awful calamity. But I hope things are changed now. Now we realise that there is a spiritual as well as a worldly. We have scientists like Sir Oliver Lodge, writers like Conan Doyle, and others, speaking of the life after death in terms of great assurance. Though many of us are not prepared to accept the conclusion of Sir Oliver Lodge about the spirit world, at any rate it seems easier now to believe in the life after death than it was twenty years ago. Most of us, I believe, are convinced that a man survives after death. Holy Scripture ventures to lift the veil some times, but not very much, because we are incapable of understanding "eye hath not seen nor ear heard." We cannot understand any more than a man born blind can understand the beauties of sight, or a man born deaf the harmonies of music. We shall need another sense before we can properly understand these things. But Holy Scripture has told us enough to transform death. No longer do we put in our graveyards the broken column, but rather we say that we lay our dead in the sleeping place. We believe that death is the gate of life. We believe that men continue to live after the death of the body. My body is not I. I have had half-a-dozen bodies, but I am still the same person. I think through my brain, and I look out at you through the windows of my eyes, and I hear through my ears, but I am something apart from these. You may settle it in your minds that there are no dead, but rather that the dead are the living.

All live unto God and He is not the God of the dead but of the living. Somehow and somewhere they verily are. Every man that has died is at this instant in possession of the faculties of his personality, standing somewhere in God's great Universe, and no doubt feeling in every fibre of his being that the life that comes after death is no less real, but more real, than life on earth. The dead, then, are the living. They are in Paradise; they are not in Heaven, nor are they in Hell. They are in Hades. There has been a good deal of misunderstanding on the subject of Hell because, unfortunately, our authorised version of the Bible used it to convey a different idea. Hades is the place of departed spirits, and Hell the place of the wicked. Our Lord told the thief on the cross that he should be with Him in Paradise. St. Paul spoke of being absent from the body and of getting into Paradise, a place of peace and rest and waiting. Those in Paradise are conscious. It is true there are figures that speak of them as sleeping, but they are not intended to convey unconsciousness. Dives and Abraham were able to speak to each other. Moses and Elijah were conscious when they appeared to Christ. St. John the Divine tells us that the spirits of those who had been beheaded were alive. Our Lord preached to the disbelieving departed spirits after his crucifixion; evidently they were conscious and had the same character as on earth. Death cannot destroy some things; it cannot destroy our personality, memory, love, or character. Christ is the same Son of Man. Those who fell on the battle-field are the same, and I doubt not that they are infinitely better men through all eternity because of the start that they had in offering themselves as a sacrifice for others. Life after death is a life of pain and gloom. So we think of them as being in the darkness after someone who has missed Christ on earth. Realise that and the whole life must perforce grow nobler. And realise that you will not have to wait for the Resurrection or the Advent to meet them and learn all. When you die they will be waiting for you and they will tell you what is in their hearts, and you will all wait Christ's coming. Every one of them is in the hands of a righteous Judge. Who cares for them more than you, and we will do the best that can be done.

Through all depths of pain and loss
Sinks the plummet of His Cross,
Never yet abyss was found
Deeper than that Cross could sound.

The question is often asked, "Shall we pray for them?" Thirty years ago if you had asked me that I should probably have replied that the basis of prayers for the dead had been so abused that they had had to be struck out of the Prayer Book. Since then I have lost Christ, and I have learnt in Christ that the nearness to me, and I dare not suggest that we should strike them off our prayers. Has not Our Lord told us "Be anxious for nothing but in everything let your requests be made known unto God." Surely, then, we may safely let our requests be made known unto Him concerning those who are in Paradise waiting the full consummation.

And let us who are separated seek to be worthy of the great sacrifices made for us. Let us lift the life of our world to higher ideals, let us be less worldly, less selfish, more spiritual, more fit for the great opportunities God has laid upon us as a nation. Let us comfort all who mourn, and draw nearer to the Christ Himself, Who is the vanquisher of death, the supreme peace-maker. In Him we have Eternal Life and communion with the living and the dead.

AT THE UNION CHURCH.

The Union Church was crowded yesterday morning. The Rev. J. Kirk Macnechie preached an eloquent sermon from the text: "They loved not their life even unto death" (Rev. 12, v. 11). He said:

The idiom of that sentence is scarcely clear in English, but the sense is not far to seek. The point is that love of life said to be the first and strongest of instincts is placed second to something else. St. Paul's words to the Ephesian elders give the clearest illustration: "I hold not my life of any account, as dear unto myself, in comparison of accomplishing my course, and the ministry which I received of the Lord Jesus."

My text here speaks of some who conquered in a great struggle, and one of the causes of their victory was that they loved not their life even unto death. That is to say they gave themselves without reserve. There was no limit to the sacrifice they were prepared to make, not even life itself.

The contest they had been engaged in was a phase of the mystic war which is depicted here as having taken place in heaven. Michael and his angels going forth to war against the dragon; and the dragon warred and his angels, and they prevailed not, neither was their place found any more in heaven. This is symbolic of the perpetual conflict between the Kingdom of light and the powers of darkness, and in that conflict those who fight the good fight on earth are reckoned as being in partnership with the heavenly hosts. Primarily the reference must be to the martyrs for the faith, whose lot here and reward here after were constantly in mind with the writer and readers of this book of Revelations. They had hazarded all and given all for the cause of Christ. "All that a man hath will he give for his life," sneered the Accuser and Adversary in God's very presence, but he was wrong.

There are men who will not give their honour, their sense of right, their faith in God, even for dear life and all that life holds or promises. What is life worth if these be forfeited? What value is there in scores of years if they are spent under the secret reproach of duty refused, allegiance betrayed, vision dimmed, the highest unattainable?

Self-preservation may be the first law of nature, but thank God it is not the final appeal to human nature, and the story of Christianity proves that it is wholly secondary to the power of grace. The dragon and his angels warring against the saints found themselves opposed by "the explosive power of a new affection," a loyalty and devotion to Jesus Christ strong enough to displace even the instinctive love of life. Such is the invincible and inexorable error of all engaged in evil enterprises, he they fallen angels or only mean-minded men. Judging others by themselves they conceive they have but to apply enough pressure, and opposition will give way. Kill, kill, said the persecutors of the Church, and when the expedition failed them, could suggest nothing but its still more ruthless application.

So did the enemy in the late war imagine that terrorism would serve him, but to-day there is waiting and gnashing of teeth because the cruel weapon has but pierced the hand that loomed on it. He thought to crush the life out of Belgium with giant iron heel, but all he did was to uncover the imperial soul of a gallant nation. France is still white, he averred, and can resist no longer, but France had elected to die if need were, and such a nation cannot be conquered. Met as we are to-day to make special commemoration of those who gave their lives in the cause of country, right, and God, we set their willing sacrifice in a true light when we see it as having been made in the contest against the dragon and his angels.

War is always terrible, but the outbreak of envy and malignity which has just, with God's help, been brought to confusion was most surely of all wars inspired and set on fire by hell. In its callous and calculated origin, in its purpose and organised destructiveness, in the deliberate unscrupulousness and the world-wide ramifications of fraud and treachery by which its sordid objects were pursued, there has been something we instinctively refer to as a source beneath the human.

The German bid for world power has had the aspect of an attempt of the satanic principle to enshrine itself over the aims and the life of man. The dragon is its fitting emblem,—creature of scales and slime, out to destroy whatever it cannot devour, and not to be overcome save by an effort into which clean men were ready to put their very all.

So we honour to-day the memory of the men who "loved not their lives even to the death," who gave their all, their most. In our hearts we always honour them but on this set day we do it publicly, explicitly, in the sacred acts of worship, in the invoked presence of the Highest through Him who is the Leader of loyal hearts and true. It is by his means right that we should do this, that the nation and empire should set apart a day to express our gratitude to God Who has given such power unto men to glorify Him by their manner of death, and to testify that we are alive and rejoice in the great victory will never be unmindful of those from whom it was required that they should make the surrender yet not survive to behold its results.

It belongs to the frailty of our nature that we are too easily forgetful of our benefactors, that we are apt soon to be absorbed in the whirl of work and pleasure, and take little thought of the toil and blood and tears which all through history have been the price of the enlarging liberty and opportunity which have fallen to the successive generations.

In our Christian religion this frailty is acknowledged and provided against. Its central ordinance is a rite of remembrance, leading to our heedless hearts the foundation of the hope we have toward God in the shed blood and broken body of the Redeemer. "This do," said our Saviour, tenderly anticipating our need and uttering also the desire of His own sacred heart, "in remembrance of Me." To Him it was something to know He would be remembered, to us it is freedom if we forget. For this reason many among you are weak and sickly, and not a few sleep."

Before we enter upon another year and fairly set our faces forward to greet the new time, we trust the better time which is awaiting, it is well we should pause and think of those who will not share it with us because their dedicated lives were needed to make it possible. Truly they are a great multitude. We can indeed number them in figures, but what power of imagination is able to bring before us the vast host who have passed from us and left us poor for the loss of them though rich from their inspiration?

Some few we each know in person, and can call by name as their remembered faces rise before us. Some there were who worshipped within these walls habitually or on occasion, one of the first to fall of those who went from this Colony, possibly the very first, was a member of our congregation on farlough in England when the war broke out. Others were near and dear, are still near and dear to various families or individuals amongst our number, brothers, nephews, sons, relatives of near degree, or friends closely knit. We think of them all, and we have sorrowed and sympathised with one another as sad news has alighted here or there from time to time.

We remember also the men of various corps who went from this station in their turn, the brave lads of the Cornwallis, of the Shropshire Battalion, of the different units in the land forces, the men also of the Monmouth and the Triumph, many amongst whom used to share our worship, and all of whom had our goodwill. Some of these bodies we understand, suffered very severely, and a time once recalls them as they went about amongst us here it is hard to think that few out of all their number are left.

But there is nothing merely paragoned in what we do to-day. Our grateful regard is not confined to the few we may have seen and known or who have ties with our locality. We are part of the great fellowship of the Nation, Dominions, Colonies, Dependencies which compose the very wonderful Empire which it has pleased God to permit to grow under the flag with the crimson cross at the heart of it, and which is now knit together as not before by the shedding of so much of its best blood in the good common cause. From the north and south, from the east and west, from both hemispheres and from every continent, and from islands in every ocean, they gathered at the call, millions of them as voluntary recruits before there was even talk about compulsion, and all of them, at any rate after the first few weeks, with knowledge of the stern work which lay before them and the likelihood that it would ask their all. The like was never known in the history of the world, and it will seem more and more of a wonder as future time passes on. Of Belgium and France I have already made mention, nor do we forget Italy, which entered the lists whilst the issue was still doubtful, nor America whose only regret is that her war was not sooner clear that her share in the needed sacrifice might have been larger. We think of the armies on land, stretched across the river basins and mountain ranges of a continent, daily and hourly exposed to peril and privation, and performing deeds by the hundred any one of which was worthy of high celebration. We think also of the forces at sea, keeping vigil by day and by sleepless night amid cold and storm and piracy, treachery, never failing, never trusted in vain, equal to every call. We remember not less the men of the bold patient trawlers on their ceaseless, dangerous task of sweeping for hidden mines; also, and not least, the hardy merchant marine, not a few of its members torpedoed again and again, but never a man unready to sign on for a new voyage.

We think of the heroes of the air service too, adventuring into the element least subject to the control of man, the eyes of the armies, the auxiliaries of the fleets, on a service risky in itself at all times and in war claiming heavy toll. Neither do we forget the medical service, on the field or in the hospitals, where many a devoted helper of the wounded gave his own life. There were chaplains too, and other auxiliary workers, who risked all and surrendered all in ministering to those who stood in need. In all ranks and in every branch there were those who "loved not their life even unto death," and we give God thanks this day for every one of them. It was not that they did not value life. They did not want to die, those young lads of ours who met and bent back after but a few months' training, the veteran Prussian guard, those fathers of families whose wives to-day go heavy-eyed but high-hearted, those men of every class and kind who did their duty nobly and to the uttermost. It was not that they were beguiled by the old romance of war, for the enemy did the world at least the service of exposing war for what it is in its essence, by robbing it of the old glamour and depriving it of the partially saving grace of chivalry.

No, these men of ours faced war at its worst, the barbarism, the demonism, the ugliness and evil ingenuity of it in all naked mercilessness which a foiled and desperate foe was able to impart to it. They knew all that, knew also that they had the common human right to life and love, to the shining of the sun, the joys of home, the varied experiences which span out normally over scores of years, and cause them to be desirable. But the higher call came and they were not wanting. "One of the things we have here," said an officer in France, "is that life is not the most important thing. The most important lesson of all life is just that, that life, with all that life can offer, is secondary to some other thing. I am not surprised to hear it from a man at the front, but I did wonder a little at hearing it once from a man who was expecting his son soon to be sent there. Over such a spirit death can have no dominion. Death is deferred when so accepted, and nothing will deprive the human soul in the experience of that spiritual triumph that what we call death is the end of all."

It is impossible, writes another true soldier, to believe that there is not a heaven where you have seen the soul flash at its highest in the very moment of death. He is the pledge of our faith, and lights up with a high significance that endlesly applicable and unrepented saving of the master.

We cannot shed his life for My sake, said he.

One John Edwards, after a very wide experience at the front, affirmed that he had never seen a man who was convinced that whatever happened he was not going to be snuff'd out. He tells of the sister of a young man who was killed of two years ago, who did not persist only that she had found him. Why Dick, she said, I thought that you were dead, and he laughed and said, "Dead? Why not, we are all dead, we are waiting for new uniforms. We are going in to parade before the King." I believe that is substantially true. Questions, speculative rather than practical, are raised as to the fate of those who may have given their lives in God's cause, but who had not otherwise shown much sign of godliness in the evangelical sense. This is not the time to discuss them at length, but I will just say I am willing to take my chance of salvation by the side of the man who has proven that he loved his life unto death, for the sake of right and duty.

There may be much for him to learn upon that other side, there will be that for all of us, much to alter and to repress of, but the soul which is capable of that great sacrifice is one which is capable of salvation, and its Maker is not going to cast it into the outer darkness. There is a star, says our Saviour, which cannot be forgotten either in this world or in that which is to come, but that is the star of our constant, final position to the light which a soul possesses, and what that light is in the case of any of us God alone can judge.

What we do know in very surety is that the Judge of all the earth will do right. In His just hands we leave our dead, remembering we have a Saviour of whom it is written that He "tasted death for every man," and now may realize and respond to what Christ has done for him. Secret things belong unto God, and with Him it is wisest we should leave them, confiding in that mercy of which the holiest know best how much we all stand in need, remembering also that when the secrets are revealed many first shall be last and last first. "Not one sparrow" is forgotten before God, and He Who has such care for the twittering creature on the house-top will not lightly lose hold of one of His human children.

It is we who are forgetful, and we do what we do this day lest we forget how much we owe to the gallant souls who "loved not their lives even unto death."

How can we honour them enough, how, perhaps pass to them within the veil some knowledge that they are well and lovingly remembered?

In some small degree by doing what we do in this hour, for if there be any open door between here and yonder it will surely find passage for the solemn, purposeful act of piety and love which these Sabbath services signify. But not if we should go away and forget again, not if we should grasp at the world restored to us by their sacrifice and use it heedlessly, selfishly as often hitherto. Not if we should praise our dead yet refuse to follow them. Not if we should build memorials yet fail to provide generously, and not as of "clarity," for those they have left behind (see 2). The nation they have served ungrudgingly must make itself freely and generously the father of their orphans, the comfort of their widows, the staff of their aged dependents.

We must practically recognise that we live in a world concerned afresh by a wealth of sacrifices which compels our wonder, illuminated by a hope rekindled at the flame of our brethren's devotion. And may the multitude of sorrowing hearts find some large consolation in the knowledge that the work they did and the price it cost them are valued at their due worth and treasured as a priceless heritage, of which, by God's grace, we mean to make ourselves worthy.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

CIVIL SERVICE TROUCE THE MANCHESTERS.

The league match played on the Civil Service ground at Happy Valley on Saturday provided an opportunity for that fine batsman, A. E. Wood, to improve on the excellent average he has to his credit this year. He beat the Manchester leg side off his own bat, and gave us a fine display of cricket as has been seen this season.

The Manchester, who went in first, made an auspicious start, the first four wickets yielding 70 runs. After the fifth wicket fell, however, a net set in, and the rest of the team were dismissed in good time, the total only reaching 87 runs. Lt. Cavatagh, who went in at the fall of the third wicket and was in the first of his 25 runs to his credit, played good cricket, and showed himself especially strong on the off. Sergeant Hall was just getting set when he was bowled by Bird, while Sergeant Keenan and Pte. Walker were only just able to get over the double figure mark. Hamilton and Bird bowled unchanged, the former finishing up with 4 wickets for 33 runs by dismissing three of the "tail" very cheaply.

Wood and Bradbury, the initial representatives of the Civil Service, found the soldiers' bowling in their liking and compiled 13 runs together before they were separated. Bradbury, contributing 15 of these. During the Wood-Lambie partnership the result of the match was placed beyond all doubt. When Lambie was dismissed for 21, Wood was in the twenties. Knight, who followed, did not get much of the bowling, for Wood was punishing the leather in rare style. When time was called Wood was out at 111 runs to his credit, the biggest score he has made in league cricket, and the second highest individual score made in any club style and did not offer a real chance. The Civil Service won the match by 77 runs, with 8 wickets in hand. Scores:

MANCHESTERS				
Sgt. Hall, b. Bird	15			
Pte. Walker, b. Bird	11			
Pte. Maloney, b. Bird	0			
Sgt. Keenan, b. Bird	12			
Lt. Cavatagh, not out	28			
Sgt. Gibson, b. Hamilton	2			
Sgt. Goodman, run out	0			
Corpl. Harden, b. Bird	0			
Pte. Smith, b. Hamilton	0			
R.Q.M.S. Allan, c. Sara, b. Hamilton	5			
Pte. Strachan, c. Lambie, b. Bird	1			
Extras	13			
Total	87			

Bowling Analysis				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hamilton	10	0	33	4
Bird	9	2	0	4
Wood	11	0	41	5

CIVIL SERVICE				
A. E. Wood, not out	111			
B. W. Bradbury, c. Goodman, b. Hall	18			
P. T. Lambie, c. Maloney, b. Bird	24			
G. T. Knight, not out	0			
Extras	2			
Total (for 2 wickets)	155			

Bowling Analysis				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Harden	9	0	40	0
Maloney	7	1	34	1
Allan	9	1	33	0
Hall	6	0	24	1
Cavatagh	3	0	24	0

R.G.A. DEFEAT THE C.R.C.

Three League records, for this year at least, were set up in the course of the above match, played on the C.R.C. ground, on Saturday. Bombardier Sharman, going in first for the R.G.A., made 128 runs, the biggest individual score in any local cricket this year. The C.R.C. had luck dead against them and were all dismissed for 20 runs the lowest total made by any team in cricket this season. Gnr. Barnes obtained the best bowling average yet registered in the League, 5 wickets for 18 runs.

Sharman's display of cricket was not absolutely faultless, for he gave one or two possible catches behind the wickets. During his long innings he never spared a loose ball, and he found the boundary on the leg side a number of times. Sharman's score of 128 against the Navy and his present innings of 128 prove that he has completely recovered his old form. He was in till the eighth wicket. Sgt. Athorne (24) was the only other man in the R.G.A. team to enter double figures, showing that the Chinese bowling was never really loose.

It is difficult to account for the easy manner in which Barnes and Graham caught of their opponents. Lee was caught in the slips off the very first ball he faced, and four wickets fell in succession for only two runs. The fifth wicket was down for 9 runs and then Un Hew Fan and Wong made an attempt to stem the tide. Each of them lifted the ball out of the ground. Once they were dismissed, the rest of the side crumpled up.

Special mention must be made of the catches made by Wong, for the Chinese, and by Sharman, for the R.G.A. The Artillerymen won the match by 171 runs, with a wicket in hand. Scores:

R.G.A.				
Bd. Sharman, c. Wong, b. Yew Man Tsun	128			
Corpl. Mann, b. Un Hew Fan	5			
Sgt. Athorne, b. Ching	24			
Sgt. Drummond, b. Lee	6			
Lt. Sutherland, b. Lee	0			
Lt. Torr, b. Lee	0			
Lt. Colman, run out	0			
Gnr. Perkins, c. Wong, b. Yew Man Tsun	8			
C.Q.M.S. Telford, c. Wee Lei San, b. Un Hew Fan	4			
Sgt. Graham, not out	0			
Gnr. Barnes, did not bat	0			
Extras	0			
Total (for 9 wickets, declared)	170			

Bowling Analysis				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Yew Man Tsun	10	2	63	2
Un Hew Fan	9	0	46	2
Lee	7	0	47	3
Ching	7	0	29	1

C.R.C.				
G. Lee, c. Graham, b. Barnes	0			
H. Ching, b. Graham	0			
Wee Lei San, b. Graham	7			
Chow Yat Cheong, b. Graham	0			
Yew Man Tsun, c. Sharman, b. Graham	0			
Un Hew Fan, c. Sharman, b. Barnes	10			
James Wong, b. Barnes	10			
C. F. Lee, c. Telford, b. Barnes	0			
K. K. Wong, c. Colman, b. Barnes	1			
Lin Yet Man, c. Graham, b. Barnes	1			
Wong Po Keung, not out	0			
Extras	0			
Total	29			

Bowling Analysis				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Barnes	6	1	9	5
Graham	6	1	20	5

LEAGUE TABLE

(UP TO DECEMBER 29TH)				
	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
Craigengower	6	5	1	15
Civil Service	5	4	0	12
Kowloon	5	4	1	12
R.C.C.	4	3	0	10
Manchesters	3	1	1	4
C.R.C.	3	1	1	4
University	6	0	3	3
Navy	6	0	3	3
R.E.	6	0	5	1

NOTEWORTHY SCORES.

Bd. Sharman (R.G.A. v. C.R.C.)	128
A. E. Wood (Civil Service v. Manchesters)	111
Sgt. Hall (Manchesters v. University)	102
Ng See Kwong (U.R.C. v. Navy)	81
Ng See Kwong (C.R.C. v. University)	82
C. P. James (Kowloon v. R.E.)	81
Cpl. Waller (R.E. v. University)	68
A. E. Wood (Civil Service v. C.R.C.)	64
Bd. Sharman (R.G.A. v. Navy)	63
P. M. Holborn (Navy v. C.R.C.)	60
A. H. Rumjahn (University v. Navy)	58
Sgt. Perkins (R.G.A. v. University)	58
Commr. Gibson (Navy v. Civil Service)	56
F. A. Redmond (University v. R.E.)	54
Commr. Gibson (Navy v. University)	53
A. E. Wood (Civil Service v. C.R.C.)	52
G. E. Marley (University v. C.R.C.)	52
Sgt. Haek (Navy v. University)	51
Cheng Chi (C.R.C. v. C.C.C.)	51
R. A. Ponsonby Fane (University v. R.E.)	50
Commr. Gibson (Navy v. Kowloon)	50
C. J. Stapleton (Kowloon v. Navy)	50
G. E. Marley (University v. Navy)	47
K. R. MacKaskill (Kowloon v. R.E.)	45
F. G. Thompson (C.C.C. v. C.R.C.)	45
Lieut. Kennett (Navy v. Civil Service)	46
H. H. Taylor (Kowloon v. Navy)	45
A. H. Rumjahn (University v. R.G.A.)	44
R. A. Ponsonby Fane (University v. R.G.A.)	43
Corpl. Mann (R.G.A. v. Civil Service)	43
G. E. Marley (University v. Manchesters)	41
Not out.	

SOME BOWLING FEATS.

Gnr. Barnes (R.G.A. v. C.R.C.)	5 for 9
F. Yew (C.R.C. v. Navy)	5 for 14
R.E. Bird (Civil Service v. R.E.)	6 for 14
R. Postonji (Kowloon v. R.E.)	4 for 13
H. H. Taylor (Kowloon v. R.E.)	3 for 12
E. W. Hamilton (Civil Service v. R.E.)	3 for 14
Pte. Maloney (Manchesters v. R.E.)	5 for 20
Sgt. Graham (R.G.A. v. C.R.C.)	5 for 20
Sgt. Strange (R.E. v. Manchesters)	6 for 26
L. E. Lammett (C.C.C. v. University)	4 for 19
F. A. Redmond (University v. C.C.C.)	5 for 27
R. Postonji (Kowloon v. C.R.C.)	7 for 42
U. Onar (C.C.C. v. Civil Service)	5 for 28

FRIENDLY MATCHES.

CRAIGENGOWER DEFEAT 83RD CO. R.G.A.

A weak Craigengower team found little difficulty in disposing of the 83rd Co. R.G.A. at Happy Valley, on Saturday.

The Artillerymen batted first and made 60 runs. Only Sharp and Green, the first pair, were able to stand up to the bowling of Lammett and Abbas. Lammett, who finished with an average of 8 wickets for 34 runs, gave 23 runs before he took his first wicket, and when he got his eye in, captured 5 wickets for 11 runs, performing, also, the "hat trick."

Six Craigengower wickets fell before the R.G.A. total was reached. S. Jex (23), and D. Rumjahn (not out, 10) were the only men on their side who played well. The Craigengower total reached 84, and they thus won the match by 30 runs. Scores:

83RD CO. R.G.A.				
Sharp, b. Abbas	10			
Green, c. and b. Lammett	17			
Middleton, b. Abbas	4			
Knigh, b. Lammett	0			
Lacey, not out	0			
Fisher, b. Abbas	7			
Mend, b. Lammett	0			
Deakson, b. Lammett	0			
Hawley, b. Lammett	0			
Churchward, b. Lammett	0			
Gregory, b. Lammett	4			
Extras	2			
Total	80			

Bowling Analysis				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Abbas	9	2	10	2
Lammett	9	1	34	6

CRAIGENGOWER C.C.				
A. A. Rumjahn, b. Middleton	0			
D. Kharas, b. Sharp	0			
M. H. Abbas, b. Sharp	0			
S. Jex, b. Sharp	23			
M. Muskett, b. Sharp	0			
L. E. Lammett, b. Sharp	11			
W. Hall, c. Middleton, b. Green	2			
F. G. Thompson, c. Hawley, b. Lacey	5			
D. Rumjahn, not out	16			
A. Goldenberg, b. Lacey	0			
R. Basa, b. Lacey	5			
Extras	5			
Total	89			

Bowling Analysis				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Middleton	4	0	15	1
Sharp	11	2	38	5
Green	3	0	28	1
Lacey	3	1	3	3

KOWLOON RESIDENTS v. HONGKONG RESIDENTS

In this match, to be played on New Year's day on the Hongkong Club ground, commencing at 10 a.m. sharp, Kowloon will be represented by J. P. Robinson (capt.), L. J. Blackburn, A. E. Wood, Capt. E. H. Gray, C. J. Stapleton, H. H. Taylor, R. Postonji, C. P. James, F. Whisler, A. de Sousa and E. J. Edwards.

GOLF

COMPETITIONS AT FANLING.

The winner of the Men's Bogey Pool for December is A. Morrison, 1 down.

The Christmas Bogey Pool was won by T. M. Leitch, 2 down; and the Mixed Doubles medal round competition on Boxing day by W. Adamson and Miss Gordon with a net score of 98.

Lady Ross Davies and Commander Beckwith, Mrs. Thurstfield and Mr. Ritchie, Miss Denison and Capt. Goode, tied for second place with net scores of 99. Mr. and Mrs. Bell secured third place, with a net score of 100.

NEW YEAR HOLIDAY COMPETITIONS.

The Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell has kindly presented a cup for a "one club" competition for men, to be played over the main course at Fanling on the morning of January 2nd. Entrance fee, \$1, to be devoted to War Charities.

There will be a Ladies' Tombstone competition over the relief course on the morning of January 2nd and a Men's Bogey Pool over the main course on January 1st and 2nd.

LADIES' GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

The final of the Ladies' Golf championship was played off at Fanling on Dec. 23rd, Mrs. Dreaper beating Miss J. Rodger 6 up and 4 to play. The time for the playing off of the next round for the Woodhouse cups has been extended till January 11th.

Entries for the Railway cup close on December 31st.

The general meeting of the Ladies' section of the Golf Club will be held at the Helena May Institute on January 18th.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION I.

ENGINEERS, 0.

This match took place on the Club ground on Saturday. Both teams were at full strength and in the first half there was very little to choose between them. The Engineers were soon prominent, and from a nice pass by Pascal, Townsend had a very fair chance to open the scoring, but he put in a wild shot, which went yards over the bar. Midfield play fell low and the Club got in some good wing runs, McTavish and Jennings combining nicely on several occasions. The scoring commenced rather unexpectedly, for Reichelmann put in a shot from well out in the field, and before Heath, the R.E. custodian, could get to it, it passed into goal just inside the post. The sappers attacked fiercely after this, and on one occasion the Club goal appeared to be in imminent danger, but Carrriere rushed back and cleared in the nick of time. The teams changed over with the score standing at 1-0 in favour of the Club.

Soon after resuming, the Club attacked strongly. At first they were driven off, but they made another attempt, and this time Reichelmann, by a good individual effort, eluded the opposing defence and registered a second goal for his side. After this the Army went all to pieces. Some of the players changed places, but this weekend the defence without strengthening the attack. Before long McTavish broke away, and although considerably worried by Blamfield, kept his feet and scored a good goal. Taylor, on the Club right wing, did some good work in this half, and received some very neat passes from the half-back line. The R.E. paid a visit to the other end, but the ball was sent back again, but Carrriere rushed possession, made a dash for goal, but Lawrence got in front of him and back heeled the ball. This checked the Club forward for a moment, but he quickly regained possession, and making a good repeat, had the goal at his mercy. To the surprise of all, he shot behind when only a few yards out of the goalmouth. This lucky escape did not benefit the sappers much, for a few minutes later Reichelmann snatched up a pass and sent the ball over the head of the Army goalkeeper into the net. There was no more scoring, the Club winning by four goals to love.

ROYAL NAVY, 4; SOUTH CHINA ATHLETIC, 0.

A very fast game between these two teams took place on the Navy ground. The Athletic kicked off, but the sailors soon gained possession of the ball and netting neatly. A furious bombardment of the Chinese goal followed, but the whistle proclaimed time before any further score was added. The Navy thus winning by the comfortable margin of four goals to nil.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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ESTABLISHED 1850.

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NEW STOCKS OF MEN'S

"WOLSEY"

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UNDERWEAR

ALL SIZES IN VESTS AND DRAWERS

PURE WOOL - UNSHRINKABLE.

JAEGER'S

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TELEPHONE 346.

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A LARGE STOCK OF

HEAVY & LIGHT-WEIGHT
OVERCOATINGS.

They are distinctive in appearance and of a dependable quality

STYLE AND FIT EXCLUSIVE.

DIVISION II.

STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS, 0; ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, 0.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CERTIFICATE No. 804 dated Hongkong May 21st, 1912, for 42 Shares Nos. 18310-18357 registered in the name of DELMIRA ALVARES has been LOST OR STOLEN and should this Certificate not be produced before January 15th, 1919, a new Certificate for the Shares will be issued and the aforesaid Certificate will be treated as Null and Void.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.
Hongkong, December 29th, 1918. [2859]

WANTED.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER
DR. GUTSMAN. Sea Experience preferred. Age under 30.
Apply
Box No. 2860.
Care of "Daily Press" Office [2860]

FOR SALE

AT MACAO, A SPLENDID VILLA well situated, with 9 Compartments, Bath Rooms, Kitchen, etc., etc. Inspection invited.
Apply—
R. MARIN,
Collector,
Macao [2861]

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 1st and 2nd JANUARY. Hongkong, December 29th, 1918. [2861]

NOTICE

AS there are other firms in the Colony bearing the same name and style as that in which I am carrying on Business, I hereby beg to notify the public that, in order to prevent misunderstanding and confusion, I have decided to change the spelling of Kung Tai & Co. to KOON TAI & CO.
LEUNG KOON TAI,
Proprietor,
24, Des Vaux Road Central. [2865]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the LETTING by TENDER for the NEW SPECTATORS STANDS in course of erection by the JOCKEY CLUB in the Happy Valley is now being considered. Those requiring accommodation are requested to apply by letter to the Under-Secretary before the 7th January, 1919. The Stewards do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.
By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course
HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB
Hongkong, 23rd December, 1918. [2847]



NOTICE

THE PUBLIC are requested to notify the Police Department when arranging entertainments which will entail the provision of additional CHAIRS or RICKSHAS in particular localities. Unless such notice is given it is probable that the usual supply of Chairs or Rickshaws at any particular point will be found inadequate.
F. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, December 20th, 1918. [2825]

WANTED.

BRITISH MERCHANT Firm Requires European Assistant to take charge of Branch Office. Knowledge of Imports and Exports desirable. Liberal terms to suitable man.
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [2828]

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED MAN to take charge of Export Department with Local Firm. Application stating previous experience and salary expected to—
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Owner can have same by applying at the—
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NOTICE.

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8, Ten House Street
Telephone No. 2877 [2749]

FOR SALE—CHEAP.

YACHT "COLLEEN" Same design as "DIANA" and "DOROTHY".
Apply—
H. R. POLLOCK,
Princes' Buildings [2798]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

CERTIFICATE No. 6812 of the above Company for 100 Shares of the Company numbered 10438/62, 25996/28014, 68330/60, 64109 and 60981/93 in the name of SOLOMON SARBOON BENJAMIN dated the 17th day of May, 1917, has been CANCELLED by the Company and no rights thereunder will henceforth be recognized. A New Certificate for the said Shares has been issued to and in the name of the said SOLOMON SARBOON BENJAMIN in place of the Original Certificate referred to above.

Dated the 16th day of December, 1918.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED. [2803]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE No. 43/224, dated Hongkong 1st July, 1907, for Five Shares numbered 86159 to 86163 inclusive, all Registered in the name of ANNIE MARION HARVEY, has been LOST or STOLEN and should this Provisional Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 6th January, 1919, a new Certificate for the Shares will be issued and the aforesaid Provisional Certificate No. 43/224 will thereafter be treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By the Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, December 5th, 1918. [2785]

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 4166 for 2 Shares Nos. 13521/2343 standing in the books of the Society in the name of Miss DELMIRA ALVARES of Macao has been declared LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Society and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.
C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager.
Hongkong, December 29th, 1918. [2844]

DO YOU WANT A VOTE?
REMEMBER
the
CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM MEETING
CITY HALL
THURSDAY, 9th JANUARY.
at 6 p.m. [2340]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. D. MACDONALD & Co., to sell by Public Auction, commencing at their premises Hong Kong, commencing FRIDAY, January 10th, 1919, at 10 a.m., and continuing on MONDAY, January 13th, at 10 a.m.

THE WHOLE OF VALUABLE PLANT, &c., &c.,

contained thereon,
LARGE GALVANIZED IRON BUILDINGS, STOCK AND MACHINE TOOLS.

Comprising:—
Lathes, Planing Machine, Screw Machine, Shaping Machine, Milling Machine, Slotting Machine, Drilling Machine, Cold Chisel Machine, Weighing Machine, Punching and Shearing Machine, Blower, Test Pumps, Engines and Shafting, Sundry Pumps, Assorted Chain Blocks, Screw Jacks, Stretching Screw, Tools, Twist Drills, Stock and Dies, Steam Hammer, Blacksmith's Tools, Sundry Wooden Patterns, Band and Circular Saws, Pipe Bending Blocks, Pipe Vices, Copper Smith's Tools, Emergency Capola, Water tanks and fittings, Winches, Boilers, Diving Pumps, Helmets and dresses (New and second hand), a quantity of Steel Products including Steel Plates, Angles, Bars, Rolled Steel, Joints, galvanized Steel Plates, wrought and galvanized Iron Fittings and Fittings, Brass and Copper Tubes, Nuts and Yellow Metal Sheathing, Metal and Copper Tacks, etc.

Also
One large galvanized Iron Building (wood framing).
One small galvanized Iron Shed (Steel framing).
One Motor Boat 22 ft. 6 in. by 2 feet fitted with 15 H.P. heavy duty Kelvin Kerosene Motor.

And
One 8 H.P. Bolinder Crude Oil Engine direct coupled to dynamo illustrated on page 25 of Bolinders catalogue.
The machinery will be put up for Auction on Friday, January 10th, at 10 a.m. (Full Particulars from Catalogue).
TERMS—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, December 23rd, 1918. [2784]

FRENCH LESSONS

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15, MORRISON HILL ROAD. [383]

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IN KOWLOON, from the 15th of January, 1919, A NICE QUIET NEWLY FURNISHED FLAT suitable for Married couple.
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AT WHITFIELD ROAD, CAUSEWAY BAY, next to our Glass Factory, consisting of 16,000 Square feet, suitable for storing Coal, &c. From January 1st, 1919.
Apply to—
KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd.,
248, Des Vaux Road Central. [2747]

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Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [28]

TO LET.

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Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Aldersgate Buildings. [2000]

FOR SALE

GALESEND, 109, THE PEAK, Six Rooms Grass Tennis Court, immediate possession.
Apply—
C. H. GALE,
Public Works Department. [2863]



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [58]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs. Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.
Sleeping Accommodation—23 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.
All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.
MANAGERESS. [2839]

A COMPLETE AERATED WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

THE MACHINES are made by Messrs. Brathay & Hinchcliffe, Ltd., Manchester, and guaranteed in perfect working order. This complete plant will turn out 2,400 dozen Aerated water per day, purchasers to take over about 1,000 dozen bottles at cost price.
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"AERATED WATER PLANT,"
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General Post Office,
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DOLLS.
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INTIMATION



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LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 30TH, 1918.

THE DELAYED PEACE CONFERENCE.

According to a telegram received from our Peking correspondent, the Northern delegation to the Peace Conference left yesterday for Nanking, there to await the representatives of the South. The Peking Government, it must be conceded, has worked strenuously towards peace, and if this desirable consummation be not reached in good time President Hsu SHIH-CHANG cannot be held responsible. All arrangements for the conference at Nanking have been practically completed, so far as Peking is concerned, for some days, and it only remains for the Canton Military Government to make the necessary response. Until little more than a week ago it was understood that the North and South were in complete agreement.

Since then a rift has appeared in the lute. Charges of bad faith are brought against the Peking Government by the Southerners, who allege that, under pretence of suppressing *taipei*, the Government has ordered military operations in Shensi and in Fukien. To this the Northerners reply that they are acting honestly on behalf of the oppressed inhabitants of the two provinces. In turn, they make counter-charges against the Southerners, who are said to have pushed forward their advanced troops in Fukien. The Southern complaint is based on the claim that the forces against which the Northern troops are operating formed part of the movement offering opposition to Peking and are commanded by officers who were originally appointed by the North. This is an argument that cuts both ways. If the *taipei* in the two provinces mentioned constitute regular military forces, the Southern claim may be substantiated, but if their operations be irregular—and

the plundering, robbing, and even killing of a sorely harassed population can not be justified as regular outside of Germany then the position of Canton is untenable. As a matter of fact, the Southern leaders have been suspected of raising those points in order to distract attention from their inability to agree upon the chief member of their peace delegation, the rival claims of TANG Shao-yi and TSEN CHUN-HSIEN being rather difficult to adjust. That is believed to have been the explanation of the rather frivolous protests against the suppression of *taipei* and against the convening of the conference at Nanking rather than at Shanghai, as well as the trifling objection to the name given to the conference. Otherwise, it is difficult to understand the contentions of Canton. Despite the title of the proposed conference, it must be obvious that Peking is treating Canton with absolute fairness. The number of delegates from both sides is equal, and Peking is prepared to meet Canton half way, at Nanking. What could be fairer? The Southerners, not content with this, seem to be anxious to produce a war map and to prove that the five dissenting provinces have increased to seven and that, consequently, the position of the Northern Government has to that extent been worsened. Perhaps the claim is not unnatural, but it encourages the idea that the Southerners attach more importance to petty quibbles than to the urgent necessity of a peace which will provide a solution of China's internal difficulties. The spectacle of a self-styled Law protecting Army displaying eagerness to have ruthless who defy all laws enrolled under its banner is not edifying. In order to deprive the South of all pretext for further delay, the Peking Government is reported to have issued directions for the discontinuance of the operations against the *taipei*. Meanwhile, the Canton Military Government announces that it has appointed Mr. TANG SHAO-YI as its chief peace representative, with instructions to await in Shanghai the development of events. Both sides are being urged again to come together by the Allied Powers, and it is to be hoped that, for the sake of the country, which has been torn with civil war for nearly two years, reason will prevail.

Mr. R. E. Lindsell has been appointed a Commissioner of Oaths.

A formidable list of persons with whom no trade may be done appears in the *Government Gazette*.

The Indian Recreation Club has been exempted from registration under the Societies Ordinance.

The report of the Hongkong Defence Corps shooting competition and a survey of local trade for the past week will be found on page 8.

One case (one death) of bubonic plague; one case (one death) of cerebrospinal fever; one case (one death) of diphtheria; and one case (one death) of enteric fever were reported in the Colony on Friday.

Mr. H. Balcan, M.D., B.S. (London) F.R.C.S. (England), L.R.C.P., has been appointed honorary visiting surgeon to the Government Civil Hospital during the absence on leave of Mr. K. H. Digby, M.B., B.S. (London); F.R.C.S. (England).

The Hongkong University Medical Society has arranged an interesting list of papers on medical and general subjects, for the promotion of social intercourse among its hundred members. The next of the series will be read on January 10th on "Hysteria" by Mr. S. W. Phom.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals, acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals: Mr. Ho Ngok Lau, \$50; Anon. (for suffering poor), \$10; Pork Guild (Central Market), \$90; Pork Guild (Western Market), \$135.

While "Jack and the Beanstalk" is still drawing crowded houses for the *Matinee* performance, the Coronet Theatre has provided another excellent programme for the evening. The *piece de resistance* is a film version of Alfred Sutro's famous play "The Walls of Jericho." As depicted on the screen, the ground covered is naturally very much wider than in the play, but the same tense situations are there, and the acting is as good as it was when all London went to see the production at the Garrick Theatre. The comedy shown is a two-part Max Linder film entitled "Max Wants a Divorce," which drew roars of laughter from an appreciative audience on Saturday.

The Dockyard Recreation Club held their annual long-night dance in the R.N. Theatre of Friday. About 200 guests were present, including the Commandant and Mrs. Myburgh, Mr. and Mrs. Kennel, and most of the other principal officers of the Dockyard. The evening commenced at 8.30 p.m. and was continued until 2 a.m., the evening being most successful and enjoyable. The hall and entrance were lavishly decorated by members of the D.R.C. Committee, and the catering was efficiently carried out by Wisemann. The Club are continuing their fortnightly dances, the next being on Saturday, January 11th.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NORTHERN PEACE DELEGATES LEAVE FOR NANKING.

PEKING, December 29th.
The Northern Peace delegation departed from Peking to-day for Nanking, there to await the Southern delegates.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO"]

THE ALLIES AND PEACE IN CHINA.

The Allied Ministers have decided to deliver a second Note to the Peking Government urging that the peace negotiations be commenced early.

The Peking Government has stated that the Peace Conference must be held in Nanking, and named the Nanking Conference.

LUNG'S RECRUITS THREATEN TO MUTINY.

Lung Chai-kwang's recruits in Tientsin are about to mutiny owing to non-payment. Two armies have been sent from Peking to watch them, and Lung has been ordered to disperse the troops at once.

THE ORDER FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF TUPAI.

It is said that the Peking Government has agreed to cancel the order to attack the *taipei* in Shensi and Fukien.

PRESIDENT'S APPEAL TO THE SOUTH.

The President has urged TANG SHAO-YI to proceed to Nanking to consult with CHIA KAI-KUM, the Peking envoy, about the peace terms. It is said that the Conference will be delayed owing to the dispute as to place in which it is to be held.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

It is reported that the Japanese Government will, perhaps, give up its special interests in China, when the political situation in the world is settled. Japan, it is said, will cancel the Treaty regarding Manchuria and Fukien, and will return Tsingtao to China.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO"]

CANTON, December 27th.

THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.
In view of the fact that the members of the Provincial Assembly are holding meetings after being ordered to stop, the Tachuan and the Civil Governor have jointly directed the Police to take a serious view of the matter. It is said that the police will arrest the members, if they meet again.

In connection with the recent election of new members for the next session of the Assembly, the authorities have received complaints, that the elections in various districts were under the influence of only a few persons and the members returned will not be recognized.

Owing to the scarcity of rice the Civil Governor has ordered that the taxation on rice, imported to the province, be temporarily abolished.

A number of the charitable organizations are supplying congee to the poor, and other societies are combining to establish bureaux to buy rice, and sell it to the people at a moderate price.

POLICE STATION ATTACKED.
It is reported that the Police station of the 4th section of the Heung Shan district was attacked by bandits on the 24th inst. The Superintendent was killed and seven of the police were wounded. The bandits set fire to the station after they seized all of the arms, and the building was gutted.

CANTON, December 29th.

POLICE STATION ATTACKED.
Trouble occurred again, yesterday, when the city was attacked by soldiers. It is said that the soldiers were actuated by a desire for vengeance owing to one of their comrades having been arrested by the police. A number of casualties were reported after a brief fight.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council will be held on the Council Chamber to-day, at noon.

ORDER OF THE DAY.
The Order of the Day are as follows:—
Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend further the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance, 1900.

GERMAN BANK LIQUIDATION IN SHANGHAI

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK INVITED TO UNDERTAKE IT.

We understand (says the *N.C. Daily News*) that Mr. S. E. Luens is shortly giving up the liquidation of the German Bank in Shanghai and returning to Peking. The resignation of Mr. Hung Han-chung was announced in yesterday's advertisement.

There is reason to believe that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has been invited to undertake the liquidation, but nothing definite has yet been fixed so far as is known in Shanghai.

WILL THE ALLIES INTERVENE IN RUSSIA?

GERMANY FOMENTING DUTCH FEELING AGAINST BELGIUM.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S WELCOME TO LONDON.

ANTI-REVOLUTIONARY OUTBREAK IN BERLIN.

MONTENEGRO UNITES WITH SERBIA.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ALLIES AND RUSSIA NO MILITARY INTERVENTION

M. Pichon, the Foreign Minister, addressing the Foreign Affairs Committee in the Chamber, explained what the Allies had done to support the food Governments in Russia, which desired to escape the influence of Bolshevism.

He declared that the Allies intended to continue this policy without, however, extending it in the shape of military intervention.

The sole preoccupation of the Allies was to extirpate Bolshevism from Russia. ALLIES WILL NOT TAKE OVER GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, December 29th.

The French Press, in apparently inspired articles on the Russian situation, lay stress on the fact that the Allies do not in the least cherish the desire to further intervene militarily.

Le Matin states that it has grounds for saying that Great Britain and the Allies are firm in their intention to support any Government in Russia acting in conformity with the people's will and international obligations. Any attempt to substitute a Government by the Allies for that of the Russians themselves is, it says, greatly deprecated by the Allied Governments who believe that the existing disorder in Russia is only temporary. The hope is expressed that the Russians themselves will rally together all patriotic and order-loving elements.

Meanwhile, says *Le Petit Journal*, the Allies have established a regular corridor sanitaire round the regions dominated by the Bolsheviks. To do more and organise a great expedition would be an extremely difficult and delicate task and the French Government cannot contemplate such an expedition. The newspapers emphasise the sufferings which would be imposed on the soldiers and the material difficulties which would attend such an expedition, the utility of which is, at best, doubtful.

The articles quoted bear a very sympathetic with Russia and indicate the Allies' strong desire to help the Russian statesmen who are now in Paris. These, yesterday, held an important conference at the Russian Embassy, at which the ex-Premier, Prince Lvoff, and the present and former Russian Ambassadors in Paris, Rome, Washington, and Madrid participated, with the object of finding some common ground with the Allies.

REASON FOR INTERVENTION?

Amsterdam, December 29th. Regarding Lord Milner's letter, cabled on December 18th, regarding the North Russian expedition, it is necessary to point out that the prospects of any Russian force itself overcoming the Bolsheviks in the near future are extremely doubtful.

The contrary assertions are misleading that the Allied detachments are the only safeguard against the Bolshevik forces, which are well supplied and include good fighting material.

Moreover, the Bolsheviks have partitioned the districts occupied by the Allies. Any serious reverse to the Allies, who have an enormous front to guard, would result in terrible disaster to Bolshevik hands to all the districts now held by the Allies.

Reuter's correspondent considers the despatch of further seasoned troops advisable.

BOLSHEVIK FIGHTING.

LONDON, December 29th.

A Russian message says that the Bolsheviks disarmed the Government's militia in the district of Tomashov in Poland.

A regular battle occurred between the Bolshevik and Polish troops in the district of Dombrova.

TWO BOLSHEVIK DESTROYERS CAPTURED.

LONDON, December 27th.

The Admiralty states: Captain B. S. Thesiger, commanding the *Calypso*, reports that he captured two Bolshevik destroyers, one of which was engaged in bombarding a lighthouse in the vicinity of Revel.

The officers and men have been taken prisoner.

BELGIAN CLAIM ON LIMBURG.

BRUSSELS, December 29th.

A prominent Dutch inhabitant of Limburg describes the present agitation as quite artificial, emanating from Dutch Germanophile circles which are disturbed by pro-Belgian manifestations in the districts formerly torn from Belgium in 1839. Germany realises that Holland will demand the rich coal bearing Prussian borderland Province of Guelders as compensation for the loss of Limburg. Consequently, Germany is stirring up the Dutch to the utmost against the Allies.

THE AFTERMATH.

STANDING EXAMPLE OF GERMAN CULTURE.

PARIS, December 29th.

A Havas message says: It appears as if there is a rather alarming prospect for voyagers, from the interesting communication to the Prince of Monaco to the French Academy of Sciences on the subject of mines, which, if completely water tight, might float about in the Atlantic Ocean for 20 years. The routes have been indicated to minimise risk.

GERMANY'S TROUBLES.

FROM BAD TO WORSE.

LONDON, December 29th.

The situation in Berlin is becoming owing to the meagreness of news, but it is clear that there has been considerable street fighting.

Some reports say that several parts of the city are more or less in the hands of the Sailors and Soldiers, who are supported by the Spartacus Party.

They demand that the Ebert Haase Government be replaced by the Ledebour Liebknecht Ministry.

Herr Ledebour and Herr Liebknecht have conferred at length with the Ministers, but the result has not been disclosed, and further trouble is feared.

THE NEW ANTI GOVERNMENT MOVEMENT.

COPENHAGEN, December 29th.

Despatches from Berlin, dated last night, state that the situation is becoming serious for the Government. Further regiments and an increasing number of civilians have joined the sailors and the members of the Spartacus Party.

SIXTY EIGHT CASUALTIES.

AMSTERDAM, December 26th.

Heavy street fighting occurred in Berlin on the morning of December 24th round the castle and the Royal stables which a Naval Division occupied. The Third Cavalry Division bombarded the buildings and eventually the sailors withdrew (the terms of retirement being arranged) leaving behind 68 killed and wounded.

HOW THE REVOLT STARTED.

The *Forwards* states that a large number of soldiers of the Berlin Guard, also a few of the Republican Guard and numerous armed civilians joined the sailors, who, with other members of the Spartacus Party, made the Marshall building their headquarters.

Loyal troops repeatedly attempted to take the building but were repulsed. The anti-revolutionaries now also hold Koper Strasse and many other houses.

Loyal troops are stationed in the Unter den Linden, and the Werderschen Platz. The Spartacus Party wants to force the Republican Guard to return to Potsdam.

As far as is at present known the trouble originated with the discontent of the sailors guarding the various public buildings owing to not being relieved. When, ultimately, the soldiers relieved them, they refused to leave the city.

Other discontented elements joined them and apparently the Spartacus Party through the occasion opportune for a coup d'etat.

MOSTLY CONCERNED WITH WAGES.

COPENHAGEN, December 27th.

A German semi-official account of Tuesday's happenings in Berlin states that some of the large pillars were destroyed in the palace, and the royal stables were heavily damaged during the violent artillery firing.

The Cabinet Council has decided immediately to withdraw the troops not belonging to the Berlin garrison. The sailors will remain and the other troops will be disbanded.

The statement declares that the events solely concerned the question of wages. A telegram from Kiel states that the sailors and soldiers denounced the Berlin outbreak and assured the Government of their support.

HOW THE COUNTER REVOLT SUBSIDED.

COPENHAGEN, December 28th.

A telegram from Berlin states that the counter-revolt subsided on Tuesday upon arrival of the Guard divisions from Potsdam. These demonstrated in front of the Sailors' Headquarters, whereupon the sailors, it is alleged, opened fire on the guards who replied, doing heavy damage to the Palace, especially the Kaiser's balcony, which is ruined.

Herr Ledebour arrived in a motor car and made a speech condemning the summing of the troops from Potsdam and characterising the proceedings as fratricidal.

He proposed that a Commission should be appointed to discuss a basis of union of the sailors and soldiers. This was quickly done, the sailors, meanwhile, capitulating.

Twenty of their officers, who were temporarily arrested, stated that when they fired they thought the guards represented Royalist counter-revolutionaries.

DEPRECIATIONS AT CHANCELLOR'S RESIDENCE.

AMSTERDAM, December 24th.

A telegram from Berlin states that the sailors who were guarding the Chancellor's residence yesterday informed Herr Ebert and Herr Lamsberg that they had been ordered to allow no one to enter or leave the house, from which the telephone was cut.

In consequence of Herr Ebert's strong protest access was finally allowed and the telephone restored. Subsequently, Berlin troops arrived to protect the building, whereupon, after long negotiations, the guard of sailors was induced to depart, when the troops also departed. The sailors' attitude is attributed to the Government's action in making payment of the sailors' wages conditional on their departure from the castle, where extensive depredations had been committed.

SAILORS' HEADQUARTERS SURRENDERS.

AMSTERDAM, December 26th.

The Sailors' Headquarters in Berlin has been surrendered to the Government troops.

GERMAN CATHOLICS.

COPENHAGEN, December 22nd.

Owing to the demand of the Berlin Socialists for the abolition of lights in Church, Herr Spahn, the leader of the Catholic Centre Party, has appealed to all churchmen to join the Centre Party in opposing the Socialists.

"A PEACE OF RIGHTFOUSNESS."

COPENHAGEN, December 24th.

Count Brockdorf-Buntzau, the new German Foreign Secretary, in an interview in the *Politiken*, says he does not cherish any illusion. A magnitude of difficulties now confronts the German Foreign Office.

The most important problem is the foundation of a "peace of righteousness" based on President Wilson's principles. If such a peace is successfully concluded he is of opinion that the basis of a League of Nations will be established. Towards such an object he is striving to the uttermost, with the German people's support.

GERMAN NAVAL SURRENDER.

ALLIED COMMISSION IN GERMAN WATERS.

The Press Bureau has issued an account of the Allied Naval Commission's work in German waters.

The Commission was headed by Vice-Admiral Sir Montague Browning. It included distinguished American, French, Japanese and Italian naval personages, and was assisted by notable British and American technical experts.

The Commission left the Firth of Forth on December 3rd aboard the *Heracles*, escorted by four destroyers. The following day it passed a mixed lot of German ships which were going to the Scapa as to make up the shortage in the agreed delivery. These included the battleship *König*, the light cruiser *Dresden*, two Norddeutscher Lloyd transports and a destroyer.

The Commission was met at an appointed spot by a German Commission headed by Rear Admiral Goette, and including Captain von Müller of the *Endeavour*, which was taken by the *Sydney*.

The Commission devoted itself to various tasks. A sub-Commission delegated to inspect the German warships found all in a filthy condition and steeped in a low ebb, so much so in the latter case that a British officer in charge found it necessary to solitarily warn the sailors.

Other sub-Commissions inspected airship and seaplane stations, and, in the course of frequent journeying far inland, came to the conclusion that the representations that the people were urgently in need of food and clothes were nothing like as justifiable as the authorities were seeking to impress on the Allies. Agricultural conditions were obviously very favourable.

A sub-Commission visited Nordholz, a Zeppelin station, whence all the raiders to England started. Here they saw the famous L. 14 which visited England 24 times.

A memorable account was the passage through the Kiel Canal of the *Heracles*, the first British battleship ever to do so. In the course of the passage the *Heracles* was warmly greeted by British war prisoners on the banks.

The great experimental air station at Warnemünde was visited under German escort.

The Submarine Commission discovered scores of U-boats, mostly nearly complete but not declared by the Germans. Arrangements have been made to take them over in spite of Rear Admiral Goette's strong protests.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

SATISFACTORY RESULT OF PREMIER'S VISIT.

PARIS, December 29th.

A Havas message says: Count Romanones, after his arrival in Madrid from Paris, said he had reason to be pleased with the exchange of views with the Allied representatives. The foundation has been laid for the work on which the future of Spain depends.

ATLANTIC IS THE BLACK SEA.

M. JONESCU'S PROPOSED ROUTE.

PARIS, December 29th.

A Havas message says: At an Inter-Parliamentary luncheon in Paris yesterday M. Take Jonescu was the guest. He discussed the project of an Inter-Allied Railway from the Atlantic to the Black Sea.

THE GAULANT E 14.

BRITISH SUBMARINE'S GLORIOUS END.

The finest of all the tales of achievement by British submarines in war time is now completed by the official story of the sinking of the famous submarine E 14 off the Dardanelles early in 1918, with the loss of her new Commander, Lieut. Commander Geoffrey White and all except seven of the crew.

The E 14 left Mudros on the evening of January 17th and proceeded up the Dardanelles to search for the *Geben*. After diving under several anti-submarine nets she found that the *Geben*, which the enemy had removed a few hours previously, had gone, so the Commander turned back keeping a sharp lookout for enemy craft.

The E 14 fired a torpedo at a ship which it transpired contained the *Geben's* ammunition, causing a heavy explosion which extinguished the submarine's lights and sprang the fore hatch. Looking badly, the submarine rose to 15 feet. The torpedoes immediately opened a heavy fire but did not hit her. She submerged to 150 feet and continued her course but became unsteady, and kept diving, so she was brought to the surface as she could no longer be relied upon under the water, and only three bottles of air were left. A heavy fire was immediately opened from both sides of the Straits. A shell hit her hull just above the ward room destroying the upper steering gear.

A survivor says that in the E 14 "orders were given to steer from below and we ran the gauntlet for half-an-hour, only a few shots hitting us. The Captain, seeing it was hopeless, ran towards the shore. His last words were 'We are in the hands of God' and only a few seconds later I looked for him, and saw his body, mangled by shell-fire, roll into the water, and go under. The last shell hit the starboard saddle tank killing all, I believe."

The submarine sank soon afterwards close to the shore, the Turks picking up the survivors.

CHRISTMAS DAY IN LONDON.

LAVISH ENTERTAINMENTS TO OVERSEAS TROOPS.

LONDON, December 25th. A feature of the Christmas Day celebrations were the lavish entertainments to the Overseas troops, culminating at the Albert Hall, where the Queen was then personally received.

Their Majesties attended a service at Westminster Abbey. The Dean preached a stirring sermon and recalled how the old Abbey men had under the hammer of bonds and the rain of guns, long ago touched its immunity was symbol of the preservation of the Empire.

THE QUEEN AT THE ALBERT HALL.

LONDON, December 24th. Her Majesty the Queen, and Prince Henry and George, will visit the Albert Hall today, on the occasion of the entertainment to Overseas officers.

PRESIDENT WILSON IN BRITAIN.

ACCOUNT OF A MEMORABLE RECEPTION.

LONDON, December 24th.

The weather in Dover was like that in London, crisp and frosty. French cruisers escorted President Wilson to and Channel, where he was met by Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, commanding the Dover Patrol, who took over the escort, of which aeroplanes and seaplanes formed a part.

The arrival in Dover was announced by the firing of salutes. The big crowd lining the pier and the crews manning the ships raised hearty cheers.

The Duke of Cornwall, on behalf of H.M. the King, met the President, and the Mayor presented an Address.

A salute of 41 guns was fired from the Tower and Hyde Park when President Wilson and the King emerged from Charing Cross.

The procession route was a blaze of colour, not only the important buildings but also private houses showing early decorated with bunting.

The crowds assembled early. The largest were outside Charing Cross Station, in Trafalgar Square, at Hyde Park Corner, and in front of the Palace.

The scheme of decoration in the quadrangle facing the Palace was especially effective, scores of Union Jacks and Stars and Stripes flying from a row of masts.

Among those who met the President and Mrs. Wilson at the station were General Botha, General Smuts, Sir Robert Borden, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. G. N. Barnes, Sir Eric Geddes, the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Mayor.

Charing Cross Station was magnificently decorated within and without. The route was belaguered with over 10,000 yards of pennants. Three thousand Britishers lined the route and contingents of "Wrens," "Waves" and "Penguins" were stationed from Hyde Park Corner to the Palace.

The King, President Wilson, and the Duke of Cornwall, rode in the first carriage and the Queen, Mrs. Wilson and Princess Mary in the second.

The Sovereign's escort of Life Guards accompanied the cortege.

As the party emerged from the Station in magnificent royal carriages, such a shout of welcome from tens of thousands of throats rent the air as has rarely been heard in London. Even the thunder of the guns, the palming of the bells and the noise of the cheering aeroplanes overhead, were temporarily drowned.

President Wilson was obviously startled as, doffing his hat, he bowed slightly and joyously in response.

Forty American pressmen who travelled in President Wilson's train expressed themselves as deeply impressed with the memorable spectacle.

All along the route the reception was equally magnificent. As the procession reached Marlborough House, Queen Alexandra, who was accompanied by the Queen of Norway, Prince Olaf and Princess Victoria, came out on the edge of the pavement.

The crowd voluntarily and immediately fell back clearing a space for the Queen Mother and her party. As the President's carriage passed, President Wilson, who was on the far side, leaned forward and saluted the Royal group who waved their welcome.

There was continuous cheering from the immense multitude as the President entered the Palace. He appeared, in response, shortly afterwards on the balcony, with Mrs. Wilson, followed by the King, the Queen, Princess Mary, and the Duke of Cornwall.

The President bowed his acknowledgments and waved his hand. He stood some little time bareheaded and then bowed repeatedly. He then handed it to Mrs. Wilson who also waved it.

President Wilson addressed a few words to the huge throng expressing his great pleasure at the reception.

Five aeroplanes in battle formation flew over the Palace during the proceedings.

Viscount Grey will head the deputation from the League of Nations Union to President Wilson on Saturday. The deputation will include Lord Blyer, General Smuts, and Professor Gilbert Murray.

GERMAN AUSTRIA.

FINANCIAL HELP WANTED FROM THE ENTENTE.

LONDON, December 29th.

Dr. Seitz, the Social Democratic President of the National Assembly of German Austria, interviewed by Reuter, declared alone. She was geographically and nationally united with German Germany, and was dependent on Germany for coal and capital for her restoration.

German Austria was faced with very great difficulties as regards food, raw materials and finance, and it was hardly possible to maintain this state economical without a loan from the Entente.

BRITAIN'S PART IN THE WAR.

WELL DESERVED FRENCH TRIBUTE.

LONDON, December 24th. The French newspapers continue to pay tribute to Great Britain's part in the war.

For example *Le Gaulois* eulogises "the prodigies of tenacity, valour and strength of soul performed not only by the British, but also in the most distant of the British Empire, which exist in a constant admiration and affection for it in the learning, discipline, and absolute correctness." *Le Gaulois* also pays a tribute to the all-powerful British Navy, stating the security of the French Coasts and Colonies, means, ports and supplies. The paper adds that the French and British navies, Italy and the United States are largely due to the great world-wide navy of Great Britain.

FUGITIVE GERMAN EX-ROYALTIES.

RASTER AND WILHELM STURGELEY.

COPENHAGEN, December 29th.

The *Landtillingen* states that the ex-Empress will shortly be in the New Year. She will come from Germany and land in Copenhagen.

The Kaiser is also expected to land in Copenhagen, as expected to this time.

MONTENEGRO UNITES WITH SERBIA.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

COPENHAGEN, December 29th. A telegram from Vienna states that the Montenegrin King, Nikola, has officially announced Montenegro's union with Serbia.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

MILITARY DIVISION ESTABLISHED.

LONDON, December 29th.

H.M. the King has instituted a military division of the Order of the British Empire for such officers and others engaged in war activities are eligible.

COAL IN PARIS.

A DISQUIETING SITUATION.

PARIS, December 29th.

A Havas message says: Some anxiety is felt by the Paris Municipal authorities regarding the coal supply. During the past month 25,000 tons have been daily received instead of the requisite 50,000. Now there is only 25,000 tons in stock.

The Council has decided to make urgent representations to M. Clemenceau on the gravity of the situation and the necessity of taking immediate measures.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

COMBINED ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.

LONDON, December 29th.

The combined English Universities election (two seats) resulted as follows: Mr. H. A. L. Fisher (Coalition) 1,769; Sir Martin L. Sneyd (Coalition) 1,777; Mr. J. Hobson (Lib.) 481; Mr. H. G. Williams (Unionist) 419.

BRITISH TWEED OUTPUT.

RELEASE FOR CIVILIAN REQUIREMENTS.

LONDON, December 29th.

During the last six months the Government has requisitioned 50 per cent. of the tweed output. There is now a possibility of considerable release of tweed for civilian requirements.

POSTAL CONCESSIONS.

USE OF ABBREVIATED TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES.

LONDON, December 27th.

The Postmaster General announces that from January 1st registered abbreviated telegraphic addresses, forwards and outwards, may be used.

IMPORTATION OF TEA.

FOOD MINISTRY ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, December 29th.

The Indian Tea Association announces that the Food Ministry has arranged that licences be freely issued for private import of tea, provided no portion of tea is sold for home consumption, and at least 50 per cent. of the importations is offered to the Food Ministry.

Subject to grades F.O.B. prices will be as follows: Indian and Ceylon equivalent to present contract prices; Java, Sumatra, and Nyassaland analogous to Indian contract prices; China, and Formosa—prices to be determined by the Food Ministry in consultation with the trade within limits of eight pence for first tea, at the present rate of exchange on the basis of F.O.B. costs, and prices paid by the Food Ministry for their purchases of three million pounds.

The tea not taken by the Ministry will be free for re-export without restrictions. The quantities of tea which cannot at present be re-exported to the blockaded countries is very small.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, December 29th.

The silver market is quiet.

(Continued on page 7.)

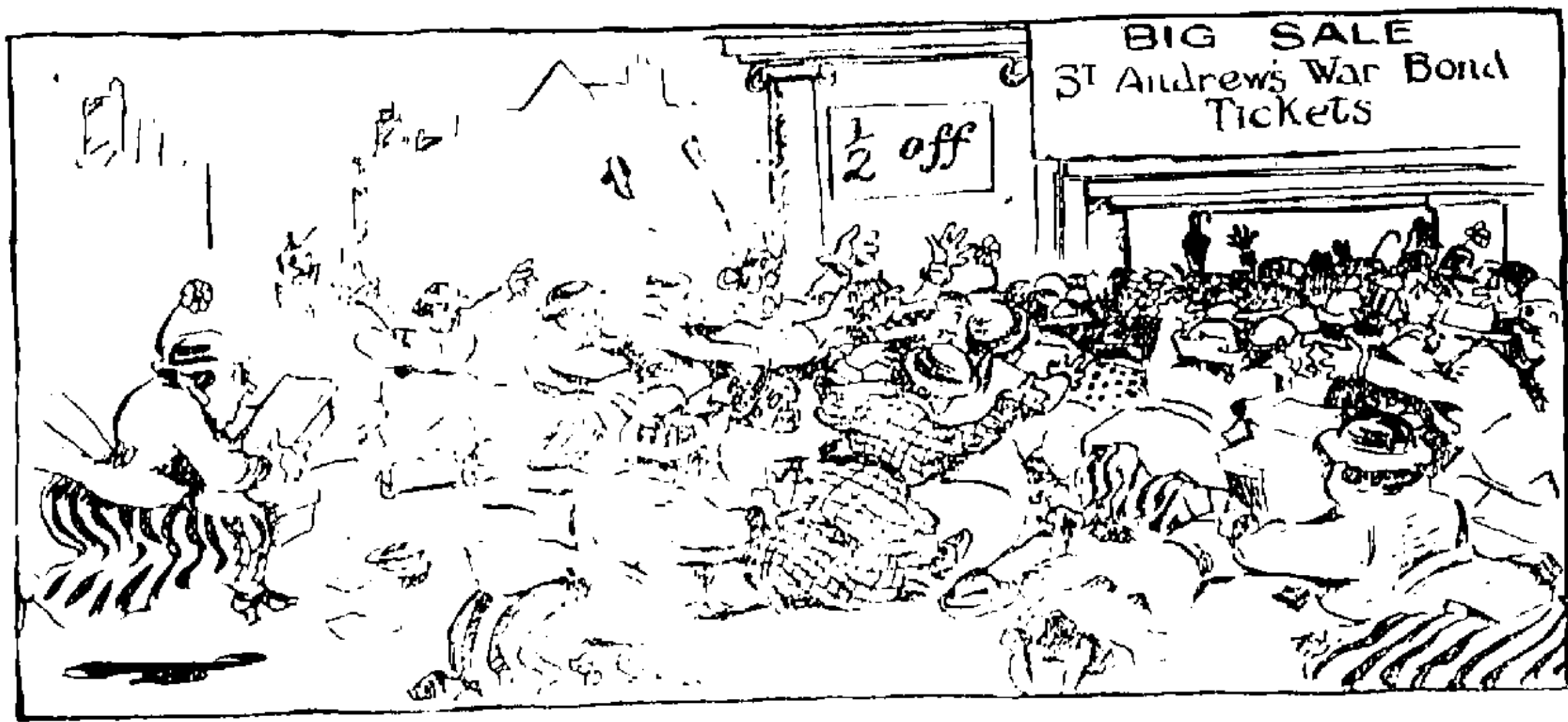
TYPHOON WARNING.

LONDON, December 29th.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate, General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

8 p.m., December 27th. Typhoon in about 115 deg. Long. E. and 11 deg. Lat. N., moving west.

BOLSHEVISTS IN BERLIN?



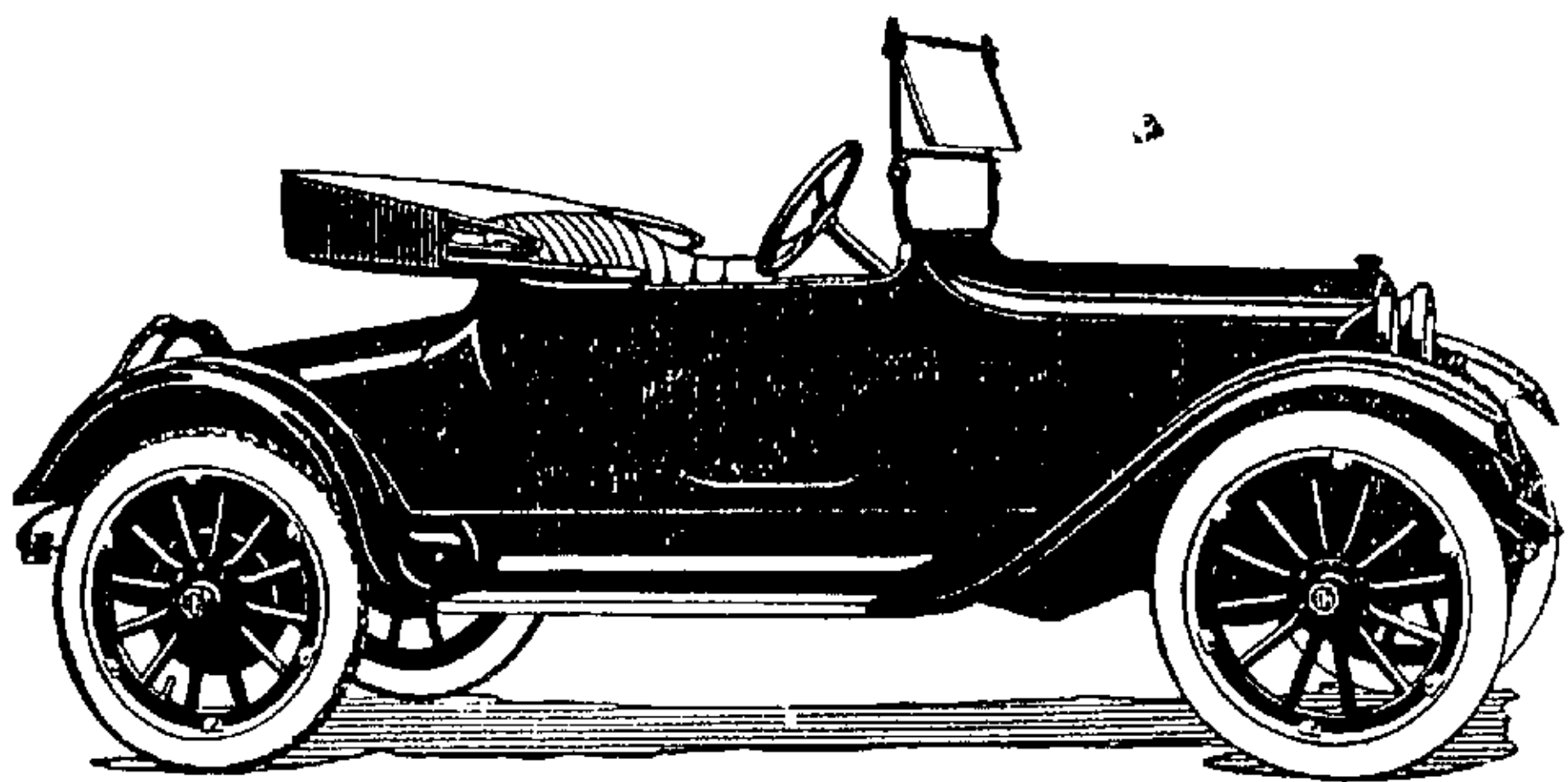
YOU might think so, but it's not the case. The picture merely represents what we should like to see during these last days of the sale of St. Andrew's Society War Bond Tickets. FIVE DOLLARS might bring you TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND. It's a chance of a life-time, and probably the last chance of the kind that Hongkong will offer. Half the money goes to War Charities, the rest, after paying expenses, goes to you, if you are one of the lucky ones. If you are not lucky, well, you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have contributed to a good cause. The way to be lucky is to BUY TICKETS and BUY THEM NOW.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY WAR BOND TICKETS

\$5 A TICKET \$5

On Sale till 15th February, at all Banks, Stores, Hotels and Clubs.

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR



AN IDEAL CAR FOR TWO.

Its appearance invariably inspires admiration.

A pleasing combination of smartness and comfort.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

Machinery Dept.

HONGKONG.



These tiny Capsules — superior to Copalba, Cubeba, and Injections — CURE the same diseases as these drugs in **FORTY-EIGHT HOURS** without inconvenience. Rich Capsules bear the name **PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne** Sold by all Chemists.

LA MINERVA CIGARS EPICURES.

actual size, in boxes of 25, \$2.

This exquisite little Cigar is made from selected leaves covered with the finest Sumatra leaf.

The quality is unexcelled.

Sold by—

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS MUSKETRY MEETING.

LIEUT. CORP. GOODMAN THE
BISLEY WINNER

The annual musketry meeting of the Hongkong Defence Corps, which commenced on Boxing Day, was continued on Saturday and concluded yesterday.

On Saturday the Open Bisley was for the Championship of the Colony, was contested for. There were altogether 68 entrants, but only 20 were able to aggregate scores of 90 or over. The shooting was not so good on the whole, as in previous years. There was a rightish tail wind blowing all the time, which made the shooting very tricky, and there was also a strong mirage, which was rather disconcerting. Several of those who entered fired without the aid of appliances.

Lieut. Corp. Goodman won the competition with 95.08 (with a handicap of 1 per cent. at each of the three ranges) out of a possible 100. At 200 yards he scored 33.25 out of a possible 35. He fell off at 300 yards, but recovered at 400 yards, scoring 33.25. He carried off the first range prize both at 200 yards and at 400 yards. Naik Dalip Singh had the second best aggregate for the day, namely 91.64. He obtained 30.14 at 200 yards, increased his total to 90.14 at 300 yards, and to 91.64 at 400 yards. He scored the second prize at the 200 yards range with his score of 33.25. G. Marshall came third with 93.60, thus beating Q. M. S. McKay by the narrow margin of .00.

Marshall won the second range prize at 600 yards with a score of 33.25. Sirdar Khan secured the first range prize at 500 yards for his total of 34.32. Capt. Wood took the second range prize at 200 yards with a score of 32.24. Sepoy Akbar Hussain, third range prize (200 yards) with a score of 32.24. Pte. E. R. Dovey, third range prize (500 yards) with a score of 33, and Corp. Grimes, third range prize (600 yards).

The Inter Company Rifle Competition was open to teams of seven men each from the Artillery, Engineers, Machine Gun Company, Mounted Section, A, B and D Companies, and Signallers. The range was 200 yards and the winning team was the one which knocked down the 21 tiles at the butts in the shortest time. Only three Companies, A Co., B Co., and the Engineer Company, entered, and the first named won in the very good time of 1min. 8.45secs. "B" Co. came next in 1min. 18.25secs, which the Engineers took 1min. 27.25secs. to knock over their tiles. The winning team was composed of Sgt. Edmonds, Corp. Archibutt, Corp. Lowick, Lieut. Corp. Wells, Ptes. Dovey and Newhouse. "B" Co. team consisted of Sgt. Louch, Sgt. Bliss, Sgt. Green, Corp. Morgan, Corp. Lyon, Lieut. Corp. Goodman and Pte. Leask.

The Revolver competition open to members of the Hongkong Defence Corps, was fired off at 20 yards range. The competitors had to fire six shots (rapid) at separate figure targets, the time allowed being fifteen seconds. C. S. M. Ratley won the prize by scoring 22 out of a possible 30. Pte. W. L. Leask was a close second, being only two behind.

The Classification competition, for first class shots, ended in a win for Major Wakeman, who scored 55 out of a possible 60. He lost 5 points at 200 yards application (5 rounds), and only scored half the possible at 300 yards (5 rounds rapid). He improved at the two remaining ranges, getting 15 at 200 yards (rapid) out of a possible 20, and 18 out of a possible 20 at 400 yards (application). Sgt. McHutchison obtained a similar aggregate in this competition, but was placed second owing to the slightly better average which Major Wakeman had to his credit. McHutchison only beat Wakeman at the 200 yards application. Lieut. C. H. Blason aggregate 54. He beat both Wakeman and McHutchison at the 200 yards application and the 200 yards rapid, but dropped badly (getting only 7 points) at the 300 yards rapid. Private Crapnell was top scorer in the competition at the 200 yards application.

The Francis Cup competition conditions were easier, as there was no rapid firing. Platoon No. 4 carried off the trophy with a score of 107 out of a possible 240. Corp. Grimes, who contributed most to the total, missed the possible by one point at 400 yards. Both Taylor and Dovey were two short of the possible at 200 yards. Platoon No. 8 was second in this event with an aggregate of 103. Goodman missed the possible by one point, and Morgan and Bliss by two points, at the 200 yards. Corp. Lyon, who headed the score of No. 5 Platoon, which finished third, got the highest number of points in the competition. He missed a possible by getting an outer at 200 yards, lost 3 points at 300 and 2 points at 200, finishing up with the satisfactory total of 54.

As expected, the Hongkong Defence Corps championship, under Bisley conditions, went to Lieut. Corp. Goodman, who aggregated 95 out of a possible 105. He scored 32 at 200 and at 300 yards, but dropped slightly at 400 yards, where he obtained 31. Corp. Lyon, who came second, shot remarkably well at 500 yards, but could not maintain his form at 600 and at 800 yards. Sgt. Green, who was placed third, shot best at 600 yards. Of the other competitors, only Sgt. Leach, who scored 30 at 600 yards, reached that figure at any range. Pte. Chaud Severn aggregated 40 points.

THE RESULTS.

The following are the full scores.

OPEN BISLEY EVENT

	200 yds.	300 yds.	400 yds.	Total
Lieut. Corp. Goodman	33.25	30.12	33.25	96.62
Naik Dalip Singh	30.14	33.22	31.20	94.56
Sgt. G. Marshall	30.16	30.16	33.28	93.60
Q. M. S. McKay	29.32	32.92	31.36	93.60
Mr. J. W. Franks	31.34	31.34	30.92	93.60
Corp. Grimes	27.32	33.32	32.96	93.60
Mr. B. Johnson	29.30	30.30	31.00	90.60
C. P. O. Gold	30.30	29.30	31.00	90.60
Pte. A. Jenkins	32.31	27.31	30.98	90.60
Corp. M. Scott	27.30	30.32	32.98	90.60
Mr. F. W. Wright	29.33	31.33	27.94	88.60
Corp. G. G. Wood	32.34	27.04	29.12	88.50
Lieut. Corp. Morgan	30.16	30.16	28.08	88.40
Mr. A. J. Brock	27.31	31.31	30.98	89.60
Pte. E. R. Dovey	26.33	33.33	29.94	89.60
Sepoy Akbar Hussain	32.24	29.12	26.24	87.60
Mr. E. Sores	30.29	29.29	27.02	86.60
Sgt. Manok	28.32	32.32	27.02	87.66
C. L. Redhouse	23.32	32.32	30.16	85.80
Havildar Nan Singh	27.04	31.20	28.08	86.32
Sgt. Watering	28.08	30.16	28.08	86.32
2nd Lieut. Hyl	29.12	28.30	30.16	87.58
Sir Louch	29.12	29.12	27.04	85.28
Corp. Lyon	23.31	31.31	31.06	85.68
Sepoy Akbar Hussain	30.16	32.24	21.84	84.24
Pte. W. L. Leask	28.08	24.36	30.16	82.60
Drummer Rollin	26.28	28.08	28.08	82.44
Lieut. C. H. Blason	28.08	27.04	26.48	81.60
Sirdar Khan	26.34	34.32	20.80	81.44
Dr. Labato	31.27	22.22	28.11	81.60

CLASSIFICATION COMPETITION

	Practices				Total
	1	4	6	10	
Major G. H. Wakeman	12	10	15	18	
Sergt. McHutchison	15	10	14	16	
Lt. C. H. Blason	14	7	17	16	
Corp. H. C. Lowick	17	5	17	14	
Pte. E. H. Crapnell	18	7	15	13	
Cpl. H. B. L. Dowbiggen	10	6	16	13	

FRANCIS CUP COMPETITION

Platoon No. 4		Practices			
		2	3	4	Total
Corpl. Grimes	C	17	17	19	
Pte. Dovey		18	17	15	
Pte. Taylor		18	15	16	
Sgt. Edmonds		16	16	13	
		69	65	63	197

Platoon No. 8

Lieut. Corp. F. C. Goodman	17	16	16	54
Lieut. Corp. Morgan	18	16	16	50
Corp. J. W. Smyth	16	15	16	47
Sgt. A. W. Bliss	18	14	13	45
Grand Total	71	61	61	193

Platoon No. 5

Corp. J. A. Lyon	19	17	18	54
Sgt. S. E. Green	17	15	15	47
Sgt. D. Harvey	17	14	14	45
Corp. H. B. L. Dowbiggen	11	8	8	30
Grand Total	64	54	55	173

Platoon No. 2

Lieut. Corp. H. Hancock	19	14	17	50
Lieut. Corp. F. A. Wells	16	13	16	45
Sgt. McHutchison	17	10	15	42
Lieut. Corp. W. S. Brown	14	10	9	33
Grand Total	66	47	57	170

Platoon No. 1

Pte. H. E. Hollands	18	15	11	44
Pte. N. MacIntyre	15	14	13	42
Pte. A. E. Martin	16	9	15	40
Corp. E. Wiken	16	13	10	39
Grand Total	65	51	49	165

Platoon No. 7

Sgt. Olson	16	15	17	48
Pte. Gardiner	19	12	14	45
Sgt. A. Leach	17	13	14	44
Pte. A. R. F. Raven	did not fire.			
Grand Total	52	40	45	137

CORPS CHAMPIONSHIP

	200 yds.	300 yds.	400 yds.	Total
Lieut. Corp. Goodman	32	32	31	95
Corp. J. A. Lyon	27	34	27	88
Sgt. S. E. Green	29	27	31	87
Corp. C. A. Grimes	28	27	29	84
Corp. Lowick	24	20	25	69
Lieut. Parker	24	20	27	71
Sgt. A. Leach	27	30	23	80
Sgt. McHutchison	20	23	27	70
Sgt. Edmonds	25	28	25	78
Major Wakeman	27	23	23	73
Lieut. Corp. W. A. Morgan	22	24	23	69
Sgt. A. W. Bliss	24	28	19	71
Lieut. C. H. Blason	20	20	22	62
C. S. M. Ratley	25	19	21	65
Corp. E. Wilken	27	20	11	58
Pte. C. Severn	24	22	14	60
Pte. H. A. Taylor	22	23	7	52

CORPS REVOLVER COMPETITION

C. S. M. Ratley	22
Pte. W. L. Leask	20
Lieut. Corp. F. A. Wells	15
Corp. Grimes	14
Corp. G. G. Wood	14
Lieut. E. Jones	14
Corp. Archibutt	13
Lieut. Lindholm	12
Capt. Armstrong	8
Capt. Stewart	8
Sgt. Leach	3
Capt. M. Scott	3
Sgt. McHutchison	2
Lieut. Blackburn	2
Major Macdonald	2
Major Morgan	0

OPEN REVOLVER COMPETITION

The open revolver competition has not been finished yet. The results up to yesterday afternoon were:—

Sgt. Leach	38
Corp. G. G. Wood	38
Corp. Grimes	30
Pte. Dovey	25
Lieut. Rees	24
Capt. Stewart	18
Sgt. Edmonds	10
Lieut. Blackburn	15
Capt. Russell	14
Corp. Goodman	14

TRADE REPORT.

EXPORTS.

SUGAR. The last mail received confirmed news of an event which is now chiefly occupying the attention of the commercial world, namely the frost in the states of Minas Geraes, Sao Paulo and Parana (Brazil). There is no doubt that the financial loss involved is very serious indeed, and the effects of the frost will make themselves felt till at least 1922. It is most unfortunate that this should happen at a time when France has increased the ration to one and a half pounds per month. The Japanese, being aware of this calamity, have withdrawn their refined sugar from Canna markets so as to make shipments to Brazil. Prices, in consequence, have gone up for all grades in Canna.

RICE. As reported in our issue of 23rd instant, the price of Rice in Canna is beginning to harden and an advance of \$2 per picul is recorded. No business was done during the past week owing to the holidays. The following are the closing quotations.

Steam straight \$8.50 per picul (no business).
Steam straight \$8.50 per picul (no business).
Steam straight \$8.50 per picul (no business).
Steam straight \$8.50 per picul (no business).
Steam straight \$8.50 per picul (no business).
Steam straight \$8.50 per picul (no business).
Steam straight \$8.50 per picul (no business).
Steam straight \$8.50 per picul (no business).
Steam straight \$8.50 per picul (no business).
Steam straight \$8.50 per picul (no business).

Browns are very firm and likely to go higher in the near future.

There was a small business done in this commodity and prices are being quoted as follows.

New lots \$24.50 per picul.
Old lots \$24.50 per picul.
No change since our last report, and no business.

Skirts and Hosiery. Dried Cow Hides, 8-12 lbs., dried Buffalo Hides, 15-18 lbs., no change in prices, and stocks are very small.

Soy. The stock of this article is exceedingly small and is being quoted for thin quality at \$35 per cask or picul 500, and for thick quality at \$30 per cask or picul 500.

Ons. Wood oil is being quoted at \$24 per picul. The market is quiet.

Ten oil is quoted at \$24.50 per picul with a strong market.

Peanut oil, No. 1, is quoted \$20 per picul, and No. 2 quality at \$25.50 per picul, with a quiet market.

Anised oil at \$100 per picul, at which price, it is reported, some business was done.

Cassia oil for 75-80 per cent at \$905 per picul, 80-85 per cent at \$815 per picul, and 90 per cent at \$815 per picul. The market is strong.

Tin. For 90 per cent at \$81 per picul, 95 per cent at \$81 per picul, with no business done. There are no stocks of 95 per cent, although it is quoted at \$85 per picul.

Star Anise is being quoted at \$20 per picul with no business.

Gambier. There are no stocks at present, but the quotation is \$40 per picul.

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS. The general tone of the market since the cessation of hostilities in Europe has been quiet. The Chinese in the interior, though bare of stock, became nervous when the Armistice was signed, arguing that prices would naturally drop with the release of steamers by the Governments. Previous to that the Japanese came into the market with their cheap and inferior goods, especially in the case of goods.

They adopted different means to create a demand for their goods. The European houses maintained their prices, and, though they only disposed of small quantities, no panic was caused in the market. At the cessation of hostilities, however, some European merchant houses, which had maintained prices well, dropped their prices by one or two cents to relieve themselves of some of their hold ups, thus adding to the difficulty. The effect was that some dealers refused to take delivery of ordered goods, and when pressed to do so, simply closed their doors.

It is difficult to give standard prices for all classes of goods, as each dealer sells at a different price. Those who have larger capital refuse to sell at a loss, while the smaller ones are compelled to sell in order to obtain the cash to take delivery of goods already ordered. It is not expected that business will revive till well after the Chinese New Year.

SUCCESSFUL AFTERNOON CONCERT AT "KINGSCLERE."

The music-loving members of the community spent a most enjoyable afternoon in the large hall of "Kingsclere" on Saturday, when Madame Zaleska and Mr. Kirilloff gave the following delightful programme of vocal and instrumental music:—

1. Ballade g-mott... (Chopin).
2. (a) Aria from the opera "Tosca," (Technikovsky).
- (b) Aria from the opera "Nozze di Figaro" (Mozart).
- (c) Nocturne (Chopin).
- (d) Chant Polonais (Chopin Liszt).
4. Vocal Duet, "Baccarolle" (Offenbach).
5. H. Rhapsodie... (Liszt).
6. (a) Virtus Antiqua... Glinka.
- (b) "Spangula Dolera" China.
7. "Victory Polonaise" (Chopin).

Madame Zaleska's rendering of Chopin's "Ballade g-mott" was magnificent and at once placed her on a par with the audience. Her best numbers in the first part of the programme were Chopin's "Nocturne," "Valse," and "Chant Polonais." Mr. Kirilloff possesses a magnificent voice, flexible, of wide range, and undoubted power. The vocal duet "Baccarolle" was sung in a way to please, even the hypercritical. As an encore the duet from the opera "Lara" (Leonovale) and the Valse Ippolitoff Iwanoff were rendered. Chopin's "Victory Polonaise" was Madame Zaleska's closest ally, but she had to respond to a couple of encores before the audience would be satisfied. The first was a clever imitation of a musical box on the piano, and was followed by Fragments from H. Rhapsodie (Liszt). The concert was very successful.

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CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH POST-WAR TRADE COMMITTEE'S INTERESTING REPORT.

LONDON, December 23rd.
A report has just been issued by an important Committee (under the chairmanship of Sir Richard Vassar Smith, the new chairman of Lloyd's) which was appointed in 1917 to enquire concerning the provision of financial facilities for post-war trade.
The Committee thinks that existing institutions with certain extensions ought to be able to provide sufficient facilities without State intervention.
It emphasises that an early return to an effective gold standard is the only proper check on undue expansion of credit, and recommends the cessation of State borrowing as early as possible, all available money being required for financing commerce and industry.
The report incidentally makes an interesting suggestion in connection with profit-sharing. It says it would be a good thing if a portion of all new capital issues of preferential shares in industrial concerns, and giving good return, were reserved for work people.

AUSTRALIA.

NEW TRADE MARK LAW

MELBOURNE, December 23rd.
The Victorian Assembly has passed a Bill requiring that all goods be marked clearly with the name of the country of their origin. The Bill prevents German goods, after passing the Customs, being labelled "made in Australia." Goods improperly labelled are liable to forfeiture, also to substantial fines.

AMERICAN SHIPPING DEAL THE INTERNATIONAL MERCHANT MARINE.

NEW YORK, December 24th.
The news is confirmed that the Government has secured the British assets in the International Mercantile Marine, including the White Star and the Leyland lines, at a price of \$25,750,000.

THE GENERAL ELECTION. LONDON UNIVERSITY SEAT.

LONDON, December 23rd.
The London University election results are as follows:
Sir P. MAGNUS (Conservative) 2,810
Mr. SYDNEY WEBB (Labour) 2,141
Mr. A. Somerville (Ind.) 855
Sir W. HERRINGHAM (Ind.) 715
Mr. C. L. NORDON (Ind.) 210
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.
The National University of Ireland election resulted as follows:
PROFESSOR McNEILL (Union Fen.) 1,844
Mr. Conway (Naty.) 513

AERIAL NAVIGATION SAFEGUARDS FOR THE FUTURE.

PARIS, December 23rd.
An Allied Conference, including the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Belgium, will be held in Paris early in 1919, with a view to establishing a basis for future aerial navigation.
The principal subjects for discussion include means to prevent the evasion of Customs barriers, also the prevention of a rapid conversion of German postal or commercial aeroplanes into bombing machines.
The Conference's decisions will be embodied in the Peace Treaty with Germany and her ex-allies.

AERIAL FATALITY.

BRITISH PILOT KILLED.

PARIS, December 24th.
An aeroplane from Treves crashed down at Bouviers in the vicinity of Paris. Its British pilot was killed, and an American, General Rhodes, seriously injured.

GERMAN AFFAIRS.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

AMSTERDAM, December 23rd.
A telegram from Berlin states that the result of the elections should be known on January 24th.
The National Assembly is to meet the week following, and will sit for at least eight weeks.
The meeting place has not yet been fixed upon.

THE ARMY'S VOTES.

General von Gontard, commander of the Fourteenth Baden Army Corps, has issued a proclamation declaring that the Army's votes must be given to the Social Democrats and non-Socialist Parties which are united against the Spartacus party.

M. PADEREWSKI.

A MISSION TO POLAND.

COPENHAGEN, December 24th.
The famous pianist, M. Paderewski, has arrived on board the British cruiser "Concord" bound on a mission to Poland.

BESSARABIA JOINS RUMANIA.

NATIONAL COUNCIL'S DECISION.

LONDON, December 24th.
A telegram received in Paris from Jassy says the Bessarabian National Council has now voted in favour of definite union, without reservation, with Rumania.

HOLLAND'S REVOLUTION.

MAY YET BE RESURRECTED.

AMSTERDAM, December 24th.
The Dutch Premier, interviewed by Reuter, declared the revolutionary movement in Holland to be dead.
It, however, was impossible to say it would not be resurrected.

CHRISTMAS IN LONDON.

LONDON, December 24th.
The Christmas rush exceeded all expectations. Markets were stormed by crowds. Turkeys were unobtainable. Pathways in the shopping districts of the West End were impassable. Restaurants and tea-shops were obliged to close their doors.

LITHUANIA.

FORMATION OF A SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

COPENHAGEN, December 24th.
A Soviet Government has been established in Lithuania, with headquarters at Riga.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, December 27th.
The Silver Market presents no feature requiring comment.

BARON HAYASHI AND CHINA RETURN OF TSINGTAO SETTLED.

Baron Gonsuke Hayashi, former Japanese Minister to Peking, who for the last few weeks has been in charge of the business of the Legation during the absence of the newly appointed Minister, Mr. Obata, has returned home. The former Minister was in high spirits and talked vigorously and frankly, says the *Japan Advertiser*, of December 13th.
"It is a great mistake to think that a compromise between the North and South means the unification at once of China," declared Baron Hayashi, in an interview published in the *Japan Advertiser*. "To unify a country like China is a most difficult task, and it cannot be done as easily as many politicians think. In order to realize complete unification, the present system of education, of communication and of every other department of the nation's administration should be reformed. In fact, this is more important than the mere question of compromise."

JAPANESE POLICY SHIFT.

"You often blame the Japanese diplomats in China, saying that they are idle, inactive and unwise in their diplomatic transactions, but how can they act vigorously and consistently when the Chinese policy of the Tokio Government itself changes like cats' eyes with every change of Government? I think the trouble is due to the lack of statesmanship on the part of Japanese politicians, who always announce a policy of righteousness and do the reverse. In my judgment there have been only two men in the past, Marquis Okuma and Prince Ito, and one man in the present, Marquis Okuma, who are to be classed among real statesmen in Japan."

TSINGTAO NOT IN DISPUTE.

"As you know well, the question regarding the retrocession of Tsingtao had been already settled between the Chinese Government and the Okuma Cabinet. Japan promised China to return the port at a proper time. This means that Japan will return Tsingtao to China when the war comes to its end. Therefore, it is absurd to think that China would present such a question as this before the forthcoming peace conference. In fact, it is far more advisable for the Japanese Press to watch what Mr. Lu, China's chief Peace delegate, says at the Versailles Conference than to discuss China's peace terms without any authentic information concerning these."

AERIAL MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

MR. HANDLEY PAGE'S VIEWS.

In connection with long flights the views of Mr. Handley Page, the well known constructor, are of interest. Mr. Handley Page is convinced that an 800-mile air service can be run at a profit, both for mails and passengers, at a rate but little in excess of that which is at present in force. He bases his calculations on the use of a medium-sized machine making non-stop flights of 400 miles. Each would be provided with the 300 horse power engines, and would carry 4,000 lbs. of revenue-earning load, in addition to the pilot, mechanic and petrol necessary for a five-hour flight. There would be first-class aerodromes at each end of the route and another in the middle, completely equipped for overhauling and repairing machines. Second-class aerodromes, with necessary equipment, would be provided every 100 miles, these latter corresponding to the ordinary stations of a railway. He provides for 24 machines running a minimum service of six machines each way per day. Such a service, he estimates, could be provided for a capital of under £200,000. The annual cost would be under £200,000. The cost per ton mile would work out at 20d., and the cost per passenger mile at 1.30d. It would be commercially possible to carry six passengers at 2d. per mile, while letters would go 800 miles for less than 1d. per ounce. At the cost of ordinary first-class travelling every part of the globe would become available to the traveller by aeroplane. America would become within reach in a day and a-half, and to the airman America is no more distant than Manchester was at the end of the 18th century. The time would come when an Englishman in New York would see his London paper the morning after its publication, and the same thing would apply to the whole continent of Europe. Mr. Page agrees that reliability will be everything.

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TJILATJAP	JAVA & MACASSAR	6th Jan.	---	---

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Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE" containing Sailing and
Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application.
Telegraphic address "COOPOH."
Telephone No. 694.

Hongkong Hotel Buildings, corner of Pedder Street
and Des Vaux Road, HONGKONG.
Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
Chief Office—7, LUDGATE CIRCUIT, LONDON, E.C.

REMY MARTIN & CO.,

Established 1724.



SOLE AGENTS
THORESEN & Co.,
Queen's Building,
Phone 459.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENARTY"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being loaded at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whences and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 6th Jan., 1919, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 30th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1918. [2839]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"PEMBROKE-HIRE"

Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being loaded at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whences and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the Dec. 31st, 1918 at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on Dec. 31st, 1918, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Hongkong, December 24th, 1918. [2840]

CUTLER PALMER & CO.



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
AND SOUTH CHINA
JANE CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

"ASAHI BEER."



SOLE AGENTS
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELI ERMAN" LINE.

(REDFERN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

to

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 31st Dec. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 2nd Jan. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"KAIFONG"	On 4th Jan. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINGAN"	On 7th Jan. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL, and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

TELEPHONE 36

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent catering.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN" ... | Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... | TUESDAY, 7th Jan. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blako) Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified cargo.

Freight or Passage apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO

STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT.
MAURITIUS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about 1919	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NORE...	23rd February.	30th March.	8th April.
NOVARA ...	9th March.	13th April.	22nd April.
NELLORE ...	26th March.	30th April.	10th May.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DILWARA ...	10th January.	27th January.

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S. ... Leave Hongkong about

Tickets Interchangeable with B. I. S. N. Co., between ports common to both Companies.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

* For Shanghai only.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handrates, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KANAGAWA MARU 12,500 tons	Tues. 31st Dec. at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	MISHIMA MARU 16,950 tons	Sat. 11th Jan. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU 15,980 tons	Sat. 18th Jan. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	SHINCHIKU MARU 7,000 tons	Mon. 30th Dec.
KOBE	TALAN MARU 7,000 tons	Mon. 30th Dec.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	YOKOHAMA MARU 12,340 tons	Wed. 1st Jan. at 11 A.M.
	TAMBA MARU 12,510 tons	Fri. 24th Jan. 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	TANGO MARU 13,730 tons	Wed. 1st Jan. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	TENSHIN MARU 8,470 tons	Sat. 4th Jan.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON		

‡ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji.

† Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

† KATORI MARU ... Tues. 31st Jan., at 11 A.M.

‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
R. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone 553 and 223

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBIRIA MARU	20,000	27th Jan. 1919.
TENYO MARU	22,000	Sub Feb.
KOREA MARU	20,000	10th Feb. From Kong.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	5th Mar. 1919.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, OALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,500	Jan. 5th, 1919.
ANYO MARU	17,500	Mar. 18th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	May 7th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

Telephone 2274 and 2275.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

FROM MARSEILLES FOR SHANGHAI—The S.S. "SPHINX" will leave on or about Jan. 3rd.
"PORTHOS" " " " " Jan. 10th.

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore,

Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

J. TOURTET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.]

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.

BOMBAY (COLOMBO)—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"KENKON MARU" Beginning of January, 1919.

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.
"TSURU MARU" Tuesday, 31st Dec. at Noon.

* Sourabaya (direct).

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACAMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ARABIA MARU" Saturday, 11th January, 3 P.M.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 2nd January, 8 A.M.

For KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 5th January, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager,

Tel. No. 744 and 745

No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry).

"CHINA" (10,800 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" Jan. 3rd, 1919.

"CHINA" Feb. 6th, 1919.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

Princes' Buildings

O. H. RUTTER, Freight and Passenger Agent
Lee House Street. Tel. 1943.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

The General Post Office will be open on Wednesday the 1st and Thursday the 2nd January from 8 to 9 a.m.

There will be one collection and one delivery of ordinary correspondence each day as on Sunday.

There will be a delivery of Registered correspondence at 9 a.m., on the 2nd January.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed during the Holidays.

The district offices will be open from 8 to 9 a.m. and 5 to 6 p.m. except Kowloon which will be open from 8 to 9 a.m. only.

There will be one delivery from all district offices at noon.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DUE
Strait, Bangkok, Aden, & Europe via Suez	Monday, 30th, 10.00 A.M.	
Philippine Islands	Monday, 30th, 2.00 P.M.	
Shanghai and North China	Monday, 30th, 5.00 P.M.	
* Shanghai and North China	Monday, 30th, 5.00 P.M.	

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

FOR	PER	DUE
Strait, Bangkok, Aden, & Europe via Suez	Tuesday, 31st, 11.00 A.M.	
Philippine Islands	Tuesday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.	
Shanghai and North China	Tuesday, 31st, 5.00 P.M.	
* Shanghai and North China	Tuesday, 31st, 5.00 P.M.	
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou via Taiwan	Wednesday, 1st, 9.00 A.M.	
Shanghai and North China	Wednesday, 1st, 9.00 A.M.	
Philippine Islands	Thursday, 2nd, 9.00 A.M.	
Shanghai and North China	Thursday, 2nd, 9.00 A.M.	
Shanghai and North China	Friday, 3rd, 9.00 A.M.	
Shanghai and North China	Saturday, 4th, 9.00 A.M.	
Shanghai and North China	Sunday, 5th, 9.00 A.M.	
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou	Tuesday, 7th, 1.00 P.M.	

* Superscribed correspondence only

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS.
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muriate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 32, DES VEAUX ROAD WEST, HONGKONG

FOOK LEE & Co.

Established 1871.

IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS, HOUSE & SHIPBUILDING & ENGINEERING MATERIALS.

HEAD OFFICE: Nos. 2a, 2 & 4, Hillier Street. BRANCH OFFICE: York Building, Chater Road. Phone 1174. Phone 1950.

PRICE SENT ON APPLICATION.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERNICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Head Office: No. 47 and 48, Cannaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone No. 1239. Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone No. 2385. Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.

Cable Address: "Hingwah"

DAIRY FARM NEWS

CHEESE! CHEESE!! CHEESE!!!

Adds variety to your diet and is

healthful food.

AMERICAN CHEESE.

FRENCH "

COULOMMIER "

COTTAGE "

PICNIC "

POTTED "

1918

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3
THERAPION NO. 4
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HALF A CENTURY REPUTATION.

DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR THE

Urinary Tract. These pills are made from the most valuable ingredients of the most important organs.

Gravel, Pains in the Back, Gout, Rheumatism, etc.

Price 3s., leading Chemists, or post free. DR. LE

CLERC MED. CO., HAYESWOOD ROAD, N.W.,

LONDON, ENGLAND. Depot: 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

CAUTION: Beware of cheap imitations. The name "DR. LECLERC'S PILLS" is blown in the glass of each bottle.

Toronto, LYMANS, LTD.; Australia, ELLIOT BROS.,

Sydney and Brisbane; New Zealand, DRUG CO.,

LTD., Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Wellington; India, B. K. PAUL & Co., Calcutta.

[3075]

NOW ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSAARD REPORTS
of the MEETING of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session 1917

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS

PRICE \$5

DAILY PRESS' OFFICE

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

December 31st

On LONDON —	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/4 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	3/4 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/4 1/2
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	3/4 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	3/4 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/4 1/2
On PARIS —	
Bank Bills, on demand	41 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	40 1/2
On NEW YORK —	
Bank Bills, on demand	80
Credit, at 60 days' sight	—
On BOMBAY —	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom
Bank Bills, on demand	—
On CALCUTTA —	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom
Bank Bills, on demand	—
On HONGKONG —	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom
Private, 30 days' sight	—
On YOKOHAMA —	
On demand	16 1/2
On MANILA —	
On demand	16 1/2
On SINGAPORE —	
On demand	14 1/2
On BATAVIA —	
On demand	18 1/2
On HAIPHONG —	
On demand	2 1/2 p.m.
On SAIGON —	
On demand	2 1/2 p.m.
On BANGKOK —	
On demand	4 1/2
GOVERNORS' Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 5.90
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola	\$41.40
BANK SILVER, per oz.	48 1/2

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Wednesday, Jan. 1st.
New Year Day.
Public Holiday.

Friday, Jan. 3rd.
9 p.m. — Fancy Dress Ball in the Murray Parade Ground.

Wednesday, Jan. 8th.

9 p.m. — Concert at the Theatre Royal.

Thursday, Jan. 9th.
6 p.m. — Constitutional Reform Meeting at the City Hall.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.

No. 129, Des Vaux Road Central.

Top Floor.

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1833.

1837

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1918.

With Index, Price \$7.50.
On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

ELECTRICAL FITTINGS

For the latest types of Lamps and Radiators.

Visit our Electrical Show Room at 14, Des Vaux Road.

One centre ceiling

light replaces four

or five ordinary

bulbs and gives

a more diffused

light with the

"BRASCOLITE"

FITTING.

The cool season

will soon be on us,

so book your order

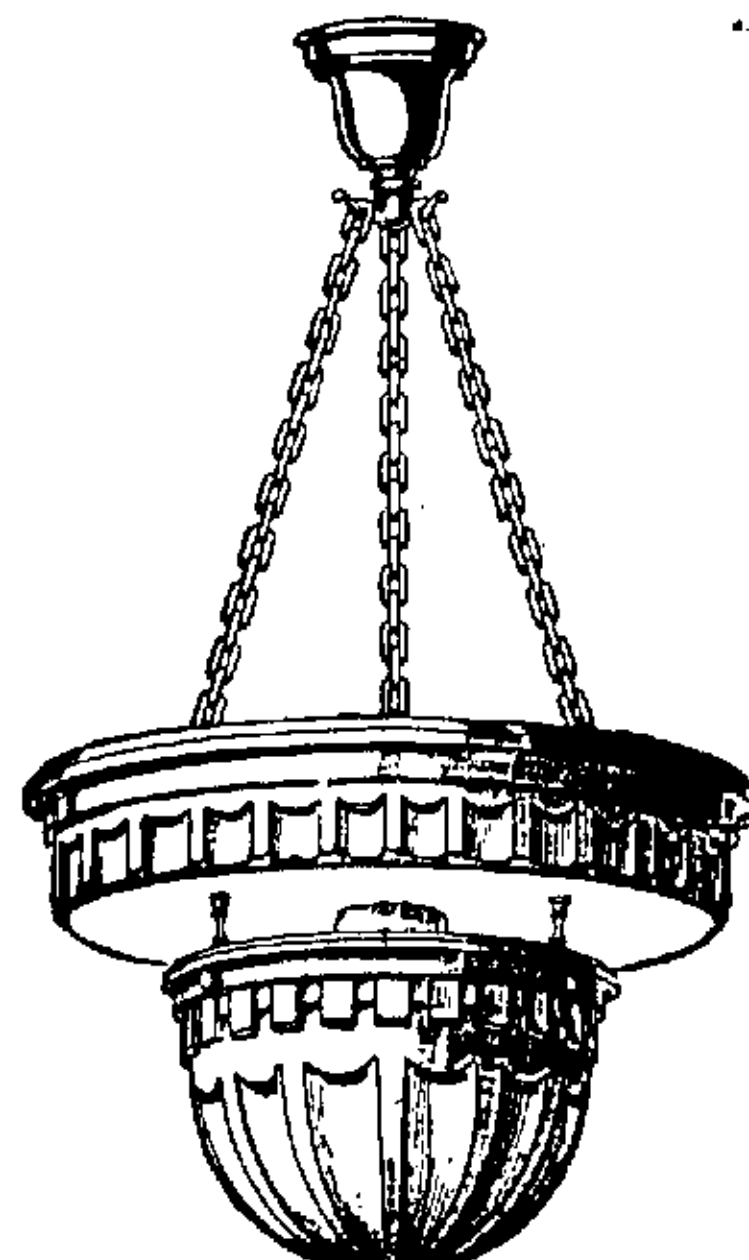
in time for an

economical and

cheerful

"MAJESTIC"

RADIATOR



WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

(FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 16bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Capital Frs. 48,000,000

Reserves 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok Hongkong Saigon
Batavia Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Hongkong Singapore
London Hongkong Peking
Lyons Hongkong Tientsin
Hankow Hongkong Yunnan
Hanoi Hongkong Vladivostok

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. SIRE,

Acting Manager.
Hongkong, October 21st, 1918

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL France 48,000,000

PAID UP 23,000,000

(1/3 of the Capital, i.e., France 15,000,000

subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board Andre Berthelot

General Manager A. J. Perrotte

HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

Shanghai Peking

Tientsin Haiphong

Hongkong Yunnan

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour l'Industrie et le Commerce de France.

IN LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd.

IN NEW YORK: Bank of America & Co.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNELL,

Manager.
Hongkong Branch,
Queen's Building,
8, Chater Road. Tel 2440.
Hongkong September 26th, 1918

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1898.

Capital Subscribed Yen 30,000,000

Capital (Paid-up) 2,600,000

Reserve Funds 5,680,000

HEAD OFFICE:

TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.

FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Kienko, Keelung,

Pinan, Shenchiku, Makung, Taitzu,

Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tolyen,

Alo.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang,

Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Singapore, Soerabaya,

Samarang, Batavia, Bombay, London,

New York.

LONDON BANKERS:

CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LONDON AND

SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARIS BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in the

Commercial Centres in European Continent,

Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Chosen, Japan,

Judo China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands,

Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia,

America, Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and

Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted

on application.

NAOKICHI YANAGITA,

Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,

3, Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, August 20th 1918. [600]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is con-

ducted by the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the

Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent.

per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option

balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG

AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED

DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION,

N. J. STABB,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, November 2nd 1914. 10

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,

AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1823.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000

Reserve Fund £2,000,000